The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. NO. 55.

NEW YORK.

Intense Excitement Over the Publication of the City Accounts.

Pen Pictures of the Newly-Discovered Plunderers.

The Voucher Thieves Held to Bail by Judge Dowling.

Apprehensions of a Tammany Riot by the Municipal Laborers.

The Hotel Ordinance Declared Unconstitutional.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RENEWED INDIGNATION AGAINST TAMMANY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The publication of the city accounts, this evening, has added greatly to the excitement and indignation against the Tammany Ring. There is indubitable evidence that Keyser, Ingersoll, Garvey, and others have stolen more money from the city than from the county, which discovery has thrown the whole community into a fever of wrath against the wholesale robbery of the municipal treasury.

ARCHIBALD HALL,

one of the new thieves, keeps a small paint shop in the lower part of the city, and does but a small business for private individuals. He has a brother, who, by virtue of being Secretary of the Americus Club, holds several Tammany sinecures, and is enabled to throw fat jobs in the way of Archibald. The latter works for the county also, and, from 1869 to the first of this year received for painting various county buildings and offices, and a few armories, $256,891.51.

JOHN L. BROWN,

another, is the present street-cleaning contractor, but also figures in the accounts as President of the Fisk Pavement Company. He is also President of the New York Street-Cleaning Association, which is composed entirely of John L. Brown. He is the same person who, some time since, purchased a large number of sunken lots at the foot of Ninety-fifth street, and is now using them for a dumping ground for refuse matter he picks up on the streets. By this means he accomplishes the double purpose of getting rid of rubbish which should be dumped into the ocean and filling up his sunken lots. His dumping ground has been reported by the Sanitary Committee as a nuisance, but he pays no attention to the authorities.

EDWARD VAN RANST,

another plunderer, is a popular livery-stable keeper, who has contrived to keep on the right side of the city officials for the last fifteen years. When any of them desire to drive in Central Park or Harlem Lane, they have only to notify Van, and tell him what kind of a turn-out is desired. He accommodates them with any style, and considerately charges it to the city. Van has received over $28,000 in about two years for carriage hire.

THE ADVERTISING PAYMENTS.

It is impossible to ascertain from the Comptroller's books the amount paid by the city for advertising, as each department of the city government and each bureau of each department deals with its favorite papers, and no detailed account of such expenditures is rendered to the Comptroller. Some idea may be had from the fact that Wilbour, Corson, and others, representing the New York Printing Company, Transcript Association, etc., have received, in eighteen months, nearly $1,600,000.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SUPPORT FOR JUDGE M'KEAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—It seems that Judge McKean, of Utah, is not prosecuting the Mormons for polygamy entirely on his own responsibility. According to statements of officials here, the Judge is acting in accordance with a full understanding that if the operations of his court are interfered with, or his processes obstructed, the government will move to his assistance with the military.

FOREIGN.

Switzerland.

Great Britain.

France.

Telegraphic Brevities.

New York Cattle Market.

POLITICAL.

Detailed History of the Republican Feud in New York.

Progress of the Reorganization of the Democracy in That City.

Speech of Secretary Boutwell at Cleveland Last Evening.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE REPUBLICAN FEUD IN NEW YORK.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL AT CLEVELAND.

THE SOUTHWESTERN EXCURSION.

The Objects for which it was Organized.

Grant and Beauregard Secured to Give Eclat to the Affair—Their Meeting and Greeting.

Great Ovation to the President and the Chicago Party at Leavenworth.

Senator Pomeroy's Homes for Poor Men.

The Chicago Party Banqueted at Atchison.

Natural Preference of Kansas People for Chicago as a Trade Centre.

It is, of course, understood that no so expensive affair as the late Southwestern excursion over the Rock Island Railroad and its branches would be organized without some object in view other than the mere pleasure it would afford those who participated in it.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings on Yesterday.

DRESS GOODS.

Hamlin, Hale & Co.,

WABASH-AV. & WASHINGTON-ST.,

Will offer
On Monday, Oct 2,
300 pcs English Dress Goods
at 25c per yd.,
200 pcs Mohair Poplins, for Suits,
at 37 1-2c per yd.,
100 pcs Bl'k and White Stripes,
at 37 1-2c per yd.,
And a great variety of
Mixed Dress Goods
at very low prices.
Also,
A large and complete
assortment of
Crepe Cloths, Satines, Serges,
Scotch Poplins in Clan
Plaids, Fancy Pattern
Plaid for
Misses' and Children's wear
at extremely low prices.

Rich Dress Goods Department.

A new assortment
of Silk Warp Epinglines,
28 inches wide, very cheap.
French Satines
in all the new cloth colorings
from 60c upward.
The choicest assortment
of Black and Colored Cashmeres
to be found in this market.
Biarritz in Cloth Shades.
French and Irish
Poplins in
great variety, &c., &c.

PIANOS.

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

THE DECKER PIANOS

Are now taking the lead among Pianos, on account of their wonderful singing qualities and beautiful action, and are so acknowledged by all our leading musicians.

J. H. WOLCOTT,
161 STATE-ST.
SOLE AGENT for the NORTHWEST.

METALLIC SPRING BED.

ASK YOUR UPHOLSTERER FOR IT.

The Only Spring
BED! BED!! BED!!!

Is the Metallic Union Spring Bed. It is composed entirely of Springs. Will last a lifetime.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.,
111, 113 and 115 Wabash-av.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

WESTERN
RAG, PAPER, TWINE, AND METAL
WAREHOUSE.

Cash paid for Rags, Old Paper, Metals, also Bottles.
All kinds of Wrapping Paper, Grocers' Bags, Flour Sacks, Bnd Cotton, Jute Paper, and Flax Twines at manufacturers' prices
At PETTIBONE'S,
104 AND 106 RANDOLPH-ST., BASEMENT.
Goods called for and delivered, free of charge, in any part of the city.

GENERAL NOTICES.

SECOND
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING

OIL PAINTINGS.

Grand Opening
TO-DAY.

Original Oil Paintings,

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

St. George.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

REAL ESTATE.

NORTH DEARBORN-ST.

SWEET POTATOES.

Sweet Potatoes
For sale by E. UNDERWOOD & SON,

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Masonic.

Masonic.

TIES, RIBBONS, ETC.

The Most Elegant Novelties
IN
LADIES' FANCY SILK TIES,

Roman, Brocade, & Gros Grain Ribbons, for Ties and Bows, Rich Fancy, Roman, and Plain Colored Sash Ribbons, Job Lots of Black Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, And a full assortment of Col'd & Bl'k Ribbons in all widths, will be found at low prices at

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S,
118 & 120 State-st.

MINERAL SPRING WATER.

BETHESDA
MINERAL SPRING
WATER,

The acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease and Diabetes. This water acts on those diseases with magical effect.

The extraordinary curative power of this most remarkable water, in diseases of the liver, kidneys, dropsy, and gouty swellings, has astonished and surprised every person who has drank the water or witnessed its effect.

Depot for the sale of the water, No. 139 Dearborn-st., Tribune Building.

PIANOS.

PIANO BUYERS

STEINWAY

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLAND'S LOST QUEEN,
A POEM FOR THE TIMES,
BY THE AUTHOR OF "STRIFE."

DANCING.

MARTINE'S
DANCING ACADEMIES.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

HARRIS,

RAT AND MOUSE TRAP.

THE FAMOUS SELF-SETTING
RAT & MOUSE-TRAP

SHADE TREES.

Park and Street Improvement.

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A NEW STORY,
THE
HOOSIER SCHOOL-MASTER,
BY
EDWARD EGGLESTON,

Is commenced in Number 39 of HEARTH AND HOME, and will be continued in twelve or more numbers. The story will be illustrated with FINE WOOD ENGRAVINGS of all the leading characters.

Newsmen should order largely to meet the demand.

Hearth & Home

Every head of a FAMILY would DO WELL to buy this week's number of HEARTH and HOME for EIGHT CENTS. They would DO BETTER to subscribe NOW for FOURTEEN WEEKS, which will include all of the New Story, for ONE DOLLAR, or better still, ONE YEAR for THREE DOLLARS.

For sale everywhere by NEWSMEN.

ORANGE JUDD & CO., Publishers,
245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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CARSON,
PIRIE & CO.
118 & 120 State-st.,

Will open to-day a fresh lot of elegant Ottoman Stripe SHAWLS, in the richest and most brilliant colorings, together with handsome new Brocade Stripe Shawls, and the cheapest assortment of PAISLEY SHAWLS, in entirely new designs, ever offered here. We make a special department of Ladies & Children's Felt Skirts, at popular prices. A great variety of NEW STYLES.

VELVET CLOAKS.

VELVET
CLOAKS!

Some very elegant Velvet Garments, and "Novelties" in Suits and Costumes, just opened by

CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.,
106 & 108 STATE-ST.,
56 & 58 WASHINGTON-ST.

MILITARY CLOTHING.

Military Clothing!

Overcoats,
Uniform Coats,
Pants,
Jackets,
Woollen Blankets,
Rubber Goods,
Blankets, &c.

The above goods are all new, assorted sizes, and are offered to merchants dealers, and others at established auction prices at

GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT,
190 & 192 Washington-st.,
CHICAGO.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

THE
CUSHING HEATER CO.'S
Christmas Fireside.
Heaters, Furnaces, and Stoves.
TOOK FIRST PREMIUM
AT STATE FAIR, DUQUOIN.

BULBS.

BULBS.

We wish to call the attention of the public to the fact that our stock of Bulbs, consisting of HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, &c., have arrived in fine condition. Now is the time to start if you want them to bloom in early winter.

HOVEY & CO.,
57 State-st.

TEA AND COFFEE POT.

THE NATIONAL
COFFEE POT!

30,000 Families in the United States use them.
145,000 Persons praise the "National" every day!

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WEST MERIDEN, CONN.
NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO.,
CHICAGO.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

Chicago Iron Bedstead Mfg Co.,

HATS.

LOOMIS & CO.
95 South Clark-st.

Comprehensive Assortment,
ELEGANT STYLES
HATS AND CAPS.
Fall Stock Daily Arriving.

HATS.

Broadway Dress Silk Hats,
THE LATEST AND FINEST.

Several new styles of Business Hats for Fall and Winter Wear in by Express this morning.

The largest and best assortment of all kinds of new Fashionable Hats for Dress and Business to be found in the West.

BARNES & CO.,
(The Leading Hatters of the West),
CORNER WASHINGTON & CLARK-STS.

HATS.

Broadway Dress Silk,
Fifth-av. Dress Silk,
Chestnut-st. Dress Silk,

And all of the NOBBY STYLES in soft and stiff Hats for MEN and BOYS.

O. A. COOPER, Agent,
124 Dearborn-st.

HATS.

All the New Styles in Dress and Business Hats at
EMERSON'S,
85 Lake-st., Tremont House.

BLEACHED GOODS.

Bleached Goods

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

Have on hand and by the Case, Piece or Yard, the following Bleached Cottons:

New York Mills, Wamsutta, Langdon, Alpine, Androscoggin, What Cheer, Arkwright, Nashua, Masonville, Fruit of Loom, Lonsdale, Hill, Dwight, Blackstone, Ocean, Harris, Eagle, Thorndike, Reynolds, Booth, Bartlett, Red Bank, Reynolds, Utica, Pequot, Pepperil, Laconia, Lowell, Lyman, and all other well-known brands.

94 TO 106 WABASH-AV., AND 14 TO 20 WASHINGTON-ST.

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ELEGANT NOVELTIES
IN
Fine Woollens
FOR
MEN'S WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED
At HALL'S,
Merchant Tailor,
126 DEARBORN-ST.

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ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
Banker and Broker,
No. 43 Pine-st., New York

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY; OR

MONEY TO LOAN

ROLLER HAY PRESS.

Roller Hay Press.

The best in use; took First Premium and Medal at Illinois and New York State Fairs. Will press Hay so that 10 tons can easily be shipped in a box car.

COLTON, WASTE & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Galesburg, Ill.

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DISSOLUTION.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

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JOHN H. SMALL,
HARRY GRAINGER.

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VICTOR SCALES.

VICTOR SCALE CO.,
Chicago House, 153 State-st.

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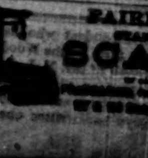

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1871.

MR. BOUTWELL'S SPEECH.

Secretary Boutwell, in his remarks on Thursday night at Cincinnati, spoke with all the complacency imaginable of the illegal transactions of the department and the Syndicate, and claimed especial credit for the dexterity with which he had circumvented the law. Neither the law governing the refunding of the debt nor the law governing the payment of the 5-20s admit of any double construction. The public credit act of March, 1869, in "order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government," declared that "the faith of the United States was solemnly pledged that none of the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, not due, should be '*redeemed or paid* before maturity unless, at such time, United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless, at such time, bonds of the United States, bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed, *can be sold at par in coin*." The act of July, 1870, authorizing the refunding of the national debt provided for the issue of two hundred millions of 5 per cents, three hundred millions of 4½ per cents, and one thousand millions of 4 per cents. The first section emphatically declaring:

"But nothing in this act, or in any other law now in force, shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States."

This act authorized the Secretary to sell and dispose of any of the bonds "*at not less than their par value for coin*," the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of the 5-20 bonds; or, he was authorized to exchange the new bonds "for such 5-20 bonds, par for par."

The Secretary was authorized, with any money in the Treasury, to redeem and cancel such portion of the outstanding 5-20 bonds as he might, from time to time, select, beginning at the earliest numbers and dates, first giving three months' notice of the particular bonds selected, after which interest on such bonds should cease.

Those were the plain provisions of the law governing the Secretary of the Treasury, and what has he done? He has issued to the Syndicate $130,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, drawing interest from date of issue, but not to be paid for till the expiration of ninety days. In other words, he has sold the bonds on three months' credit to the Syndicate. In direct violation of the act of July, 1870, he has increased the bonded debt of the country, for the term of three months, $130,000,000, and that without any consideration. The Syndicate brokers may or may not, at the end of three months, have the $130,000,000 of gold to pay over to him; but, supposing they do have it, they will have received for its use during three months 1½ per cent, making the cost of the bonds to them only 98½, in direct violation of the law of 1870 that they should not be disposed of at less than par in coin. That we may not seem to do the Secretary any injustice, we give his own statement, made at Cincinnati:

"Mr. Boutwell then alluded to the successful negotiation of $200,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, by which—assuming that they are to be paid within ten years, though the probability was they would not be paid under twenty years—the saving of interest on this issue would be $20,000,000. [illegible] the expiration of the ten years would be $2,000,000 more, giving an aggregate saving of $2,000,000. Against this was the loss of interest for three months at the rate of 5 per cent on $130,000,000, or $1,625,000, which he previously explained as growing out of the three months' notice to bondholders of the intention of the government to redeem the bonds. If the new bonds should run twenty years, the saving would be twice these estimates. When all the details of these negotiations were completed, a vast [illegible] [illegible] other parts of the loan, with a prospect of complete success."

What Mr. Boutwell omitted to say was, that his entire proceeding was in violation of the repeated prohibitions of Congress. The self-sufficiency with which he assumes that the end justifies the means cannot blind the public to the fact that he has transcended the law, paying nearly $2,000,000 out of the public Treasury to the men who consented to receive it. The transaction was illegal in whatever way it may be presented.

It was illegal because it increased the bonded debt temporarily $130,000,000.

It was illegal because it paid back to the purchasers of the bonds 1½ per cent of the purchase money, when the law commanded that they should not be sold for less than par in coin.

It was illegal because it was a violation of the pledge of national faith made to the public creditors by the act of March, 1869.

It was illegal because it was the payment of 11 per cent interest on a portion of the public debt for three months.

The Secretary cannot disguise the character of his transaction by estimates of what he has saved in the way of interest. Nothing is saved by violating law; on the contrary, irreparable loss is the inevitable result of any executive officer substituting his own will for the law of the land. No government can maintain its credit if its written statutes may be put aside, and the orders of the Secretary be substituted therefor. Mr. Boutwell has as much authority to make the duty on pig iron $19 per ton, or to admit it free of duty, as he has to increase the bonded debt of the country one dollar for one hour, or to pay 11 per cent interest, or to sell the bonds on credit, or to sell them at less than par in coin. Yet he has done all these things, and openly justifies his disregard of the prohibitions of law by prognostications of future profit which will not bear critical examination.

He has sold these bonds at 98½, and justifies the act upon the theory that in ten years the saving in interest will amount to $13,000,000, less the commission paid to the Syndicate. By what authority does Mr. Boutwell assume that in January, 1872, or January, 1873, the credit of the government may not be so improved that the bonds could be sold at par in coin? If Mr. Boutwell would adhere to the law, instead of running counter to it, it is probable that the United States would be able to borrow money at 5 per cent in markets where other governments borrow for 3½ or 4 per cent.

Mr. Boutwell has virtually explained why it was that the more respectable bankers of Europe and the United States refused to take part in the Syndicate. One class of bankers never deal in gift-concert enterprises; they touch nothing that is "irregular;" they neither buy, sell, nor negotiate any securities on the issue or sale of which there is any taint of illegality. With the acts of 1869 and '70 before them, Mr. Boutwell's agreement with the Syndicate was so plainly illegal, so squarely opposed to the declared will of Congress, that they refused to touch it. To-day, in the money markets of the world, the credit of the United States is deeply injured, because the will of the Secretary of the Treasury has been substituted for the law, and the element of uncertainty has been introduced into the regulation of the public finances.

The fact is, the Secretary is grossly ignorant of the business placed in his hands; like all other ignorant men, he is extremely impressed with his own knowledge and ability, and at Cincinnati, on Thursday night, he presented the spectacle of a Minister of Finance telling how he was overreached by a confederation of sharpers, and of his own violation of law to carry out their scheme, and yet ignorant of what was patent to all mankind, that he has inflicted a serious blow upon the credit of the country.

A correspondent who has read the [illegible] put forth by the Woodstock *Sentinel* in behalf of Mr. M. L. Joslyn, as the [illegible] American [illegible], offers to wager a large sum of money that, if Mr. Joslyn had written one of the resolutions adopted by the Illinois Convention, nobody would have been able to read it. This correspondent says that the fact that all the resolutions have been deciphered by the printers and put in legible shape is *prima facie* evidence that Joslyn did not write any of them.

MR. GREELEY IN MINNESOTA.

Has the Old Guard surrendered? Has H. G. himself been corrupted by British gold? Alas! we begin to fear it, for circumstances look suspicious, and evidence now at hand points in that direction.

On the 17th instant Mr. Greeley was at Rochester, Minn., whence he wrote a letter to his paper in New York. This letter discourses of Potatoes, Beets, Turnips, Squashes, and other vegetables which rank in the great economist's affections along with the Apple of his eye (Mr. Greeley spells all agricultural products with a capital); nor does the writer neglect the toothsome Tomato, the titillating Timothy, or the wholesome Wheat, or any other prominent alliterative product of the country, whether of the vegetable, mineral, or animal kingdom. The immorality of shallow plowing, and the total depravity of those who fail to apply the One-Term-Principle in the rotation of their crops, are also solemnly dwelt upon; after which Mr. Greeley remarks:

"I wish this State had more Manufactures. Water-power abounds; coal in vast quantities is already known to exist in Iowa just south of her, and is reported to underlie the soil at Fort Ridgeley in the western part of Minnesota herself; iron ore is plentiful in her northeastern quarter, and will soon be made accessible by railroads; I trust furnaces are soon to be erected near Duluth and in other localities, and that a hundred woolen factories will soon dot the settled portions of the State; but as yet Minneapolis is the only nucleus of a diversified manufacturing industry. That is a busy hive of effective workers, about the size of Nashua, N. H., or Holyoke, Mass., but rapidly growing. Had Minnesota a dozen like it, her soil would be worth twice its present value, and her crops would sell 50 per cent higher than they do."

Now, this yearning for manufactures is a characteristic of Mr. Greeley—hence the above extract will not strike his accustomed readers as anything remarkable; but—what *is* remarkable—it is not supplemented by any arguments showing the beneficence of a tariff in creating those manufactures, nor any reflections upon the machinations of the British importers and the villains who doubt the efficacy of laws of Congress in inducing huge factories of cotton and silk to spring up and thrive in every Minnesota hamlet. This neglect on the part of the philosopher is not what might be looked for from that staunch defender of the faith.

The omission to tally a point for Mr. Carey's theory on such an important occasion begets a doubt of Mr. Greeley's continued soundness on the "goose," and causes us to look with suspicion upon Mr. Greeley's subsequent movements. What do we find? On the 20th inst., three days after the date of Mr. Greeley's letter, we find the Republicans of Minnesota, in State Convention assembled, passing a resolution most unqualifiedly condemning the ancient policy of taxing one industry for the benefit of another, and declaring such a policy to be unbounded in its influence for evil. It was evident, from this resolution, that the Minnesota Republicans had become satisfied that the old Protective policy (so-called) is calculated to retard domestic manufactures in general much more than it helps them; all of which is flat disloyalty to the grand old Whig doctrine to which Mr. Greeley has hitherto been so faithfully devoted.

Now mark the connection between the events which we have narrated. On the 17th of September Mr. Greeley turns up among the Minnesota farmers, and exclaims: "I wish this State had more Manufactures (with a big M);" on the 20th, at St. Paul, there is smuggled into the Minnesota Republican platform (greatly to the disgust of the St. Paul *Press*) a resolution evidently intended to encourage manufactures by favoring the removal of the burdens which a so-called Protective tariff imposes upon them. The two days which intervened between Mr. Greeley's suspicious utterance and the demonstration in the platform were just about sufficient for the philosopher to take a few subscribers for the *Tribune*, distribute a few copies of "What I Know," etc., and proceed, by a slow train and round-about route, such as he would naturally select for the accomplishment of such a deed, to St. Paul. The inference is inevitable. Mr. Greeley (and we say it with choking utterance) has evidently been concerned in smuggling an anti-tariff resolution into the Republican platform. Of course, the readers of Mr. Greeley's *Tribune*, in contemplating this fall, will at once, in accordance with their previous teachings, attribute it to British Gold. But we are disposed to be more charitable. We will suppose that the conversion is sincere, and that it has happened, not because H. G. loves Carey less, but his country more. As to the miraculous aspect of the case, there have been greater miracles lately than the conversion of H. G. to revenue reform. Though he has not yet mastered, by any means, the science of consistency, he has shown himself much nearer right than his enemies on more than one political subject of late—the proper policy toward the South, for instance, and the administration of Federal and State affairs in New York.

The Baltimore Commercial Convention is now at full tide. Reverdy Johnson is on hand for an occasional speech, and all goes swimmingly. The convention must have built already at least fifty thousand miles of railway, and shaped the legislation of Congress and the various State Legislatures for the next ten years; but the work can hardly be more than begun, if we may judge from the following abstract of the task which the convention set for itself. It comes in the shape of an order of business, reported by the committee on that subject:

1. Railway connections of the cities of Virginia with the great West.
2. Education.
3. Central line water communications between the North and the South.
4. Development of the gold and silver mines in the Pacific States and Territories.
5. The enlargement of the more important lines of canals in the United States so as to render them navigable for vessels propelled by steam.
6. The encouragement of a reciprocal trade between the United States and Brazil and the other South American States.
7. Continuous inland water line communication west from the Mississippi River along the Gulf coast to the Rio Grande.
8. Settled policy in the public interest in regard to the disposition of the government lands.
9. Continuous water line communication from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean—all postponed from the Cincinnati Convention.
10. Railroads generally.
11. Department of Commerce.
12. American navigation interests.
13. Revenue reform.
14. Immunity of private property at sea in time of war.
15. Direct trade between the Southern Atlantic cities and Europe.
16. River navigation.
17. Construction of permanent levees and removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi River.
18. Finance and taxation, including civil service reform.
19. Charges on passenger and freight traffic by rail and water lines.
20. To abolish throughout the whole country all licenses imposed on commercial travellers.
21. The improvement of the seacoast harbors.
22. Ample railroad facilities from the Ohio River to the Central South.
23. Taxes and short weights.
24. Foreign immigration.
25. Refunding of the cotton tax. From the Memphis Chamber of Commerce.
26. The Chesapeake and Delaware Ship Canal. From the Baltimore Board of Trade.
27. The abolition of several State inspections. From the same board.

We do not see any subject omitted from this schedule except the three following, which should be added to make out an even thirty, which the convention will probably toss off readily enough when it gets warmed up:

28. Turnpike and mill-dam improvements in Bullitsburg, Kentucky.
29. The unprecedented multiplication of oyster [illegible] in Lake Michigan.
30. Effects of Chinese immigration on General Butler's prospects of the Presidency.

Perhaps, however, the last would be superfluous. It is evident that the members of the convention believe themselves to have already entered upon an everlasting existence; else they would not have undertaken to discuss so many and momentous topics all at one time.

We publish this morning a third letter on the Boston Public Library, which will commend itself to all our readers for its instructive and interesting details in regard to that beneficent and popular institution. One reflection, we think, will be inevitably suggested by this letter, namely—that a public library, established and supported on the sure basis of municipal legislation, is sure to draw to itself the rich gifts of private beneficence, their givers feeling that their generous ambitions are not thrown away, to be buried in unfrequented alcoves, but will come into active use for the benefit of the people for whom they were given. Mr. Joshua Bates, for instance, was moved, as we happen to know, by a strong desire to give to the people of Boston something that should be to them of practical benefit, and it was for their sake, and not merely that his own name should be remembered, that he aimed at being a public benefactor. He could have founded a professorship and had his name honorably enrolled among the benefactors of Harvard; or he could have given his thousands to her library, or that of the Boston Athenæum, if mere worldly honor had been his aim. But remembering the poverty of literary culture to which his own youth was subjected, he sought to afford to the present and coming generations, in the place where he had once lived, advantages and resources which would never fail them, and proposed, therefore, to put books into their hands. It was not without long and careful consideration that his generosity took the direction that it did, and, finding that the Boston Public Library was an institution which the State cared for, and which was adapted to the wants and the cultivation of all the people, free to the poor as well as the rich, to women as well as to men, to children as well as to the parents, he chose that as the method whereby he should do good. Nor is this less true of Mr. Ticknor, who gave to the Boston Public Library the best private library of its kind in the world, because there he knew it would be always a living fountain of knowledge to all who needed it; nor less true of Theodore Parker, who placed on the same shelves those cherished books of his from which he drew inspiration and knowledge, and which he desired should belong to the common people, whom he so loved, when he was dead. The fact, we think, is an all-important one—that men who wish to benefit their fellow-men, by giving them facilities for intellectual culture, are attracted to libraries which are the care of the Commonwealth, because there they know their benefactions are not lost to the people at large nor restricted to the use of a chosen few. How a library conducted, as the Boston Library is, for the use and benefit of the people, completely fulfils its purpose, becomes a subject of absorbing popular interest, and grows rapidly in usefulness and size, is, moreover, made very clear by the letter of our correspondent. It is full of useful information as to what not to do as well as what to do in the establishment of a public library, of all of which we hope, ere long, to see a practical application made among ourselves.

The New York *Times* urges the Republicans of Chautauqua County to "bolt" the nomination of one Bemus, who has succeeded in getting a convention to endorse his claims to re-election as a member of the Legislature. The man Bemus, according to the *Times*, is a disgrace to the social compact. "Any party," says the *Times*, "which tolerates the Bemus class in its ranks, deserves to perish."

These are bold words, but if the character of Bemus is what the *Times* represents, we hope that the press of New York will unite in abolishing him, and thereby teach a lesson to the convention-mongers of Chautauqua County that they will not speedily forget.

An office-holding newspaper in this city has been endeavoring to distract attention from its own servile attitude by freely avowing its lofty contempt for "ward bummers" and "party hacks." Now this sounds rather oddly to those familiar with the recent record and present attitude of the organ; and Major Phelps, of the Third Ward Militia, one of the "party hacks" supposed to be referred to, took occasion to make some remarks about it at a ward meeting, an evening or two since:

"He thought it easy for editors receiving a salary of from $15,000 to $30,000 a year from some government office, gained at the expense of the voters and ward organizations, to stigmatize these as 'ward bummers.' He hoped no vilification on the part of editors, stilted in slippers and smoking caps, would keep intelligent men away from ward meetings."

And it is added that "the speaker was frequently applauded," which is not to be wondered at, for it certainly is not for a newspaper which subsists on government pap, and which is itself a "party hack," to call other people "bummers."

The old, old Dells Improvement bill, which has done more to prolong sessions and promote discord in the Wisconsin Legislature than any other half a dozen measures, has at length died a natural death, so that even its ghost will not probably haunt any future session. The way in which it is disposed of is the simplest possible. Lieutenant Governor Pound, the chief opponent of the measure, has bought, for $22,000, the whole territory of the party interested in having the dam built. As there is no other spot where a dam is feasible or desirable, the spectre which has haunted the Lieutenant Governor's dreams will now "down," and stay down; and it was a much more economical, as well as more moral, transaction to buy $22,000 worth of land now than for either party to buy a greater or less value of honest legislators next winter.

The Dubuque *Times* alleges that the friends of Mr. Harlan are organizing "bolts" in several of the Legislative Districts of Iowa where the nominees are understood to favor the election of some other person than Harlan for Senator. One of these bolting movements has been organized in Johnson County, where ex-Governor Kirkwood is the regular Republican nominee for the Legislature—he having declined to make any pledges on the Senatorial question.

We judge, from the tone of the press and the outgivings of the local conventions, that Mr. Harlan is already as good as defeated for re-election, unless his friends shall be successful in preventing the election of a number of the Republican nominees who are opposed to him, in the way described by the Dubuque *Times*.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* informs us that General Spinner, the complete letter-writer of the Treasury Department, made his recent European tour at his own expense. Bravo for Spinner! We forgive him for at least forty-nine columns of epistolary matter, if he paid his own bills.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

At the Marshall County Fair, last week, two prizes, of $10 each, were offered for the handsomest boy and girl babies. They were won by Mrs. Simon Runnels, of Lacon, for the handsomest girl, and Mrs. Alfred Mater, of New Rutland, for the handsomest boy.

IOWA.

Mr. Bloomer, of Burlington, brought down four [illegible] ducks at a single shot, the other day.

—John C. Turk, a prominent lawyer at Council Bluffs, was stricken with apoplexy on Sunday evening, and died without a moment's warning. Fifteen years ago he was appointed Register of the United States Land Office at Dakota, Neb., but for the last twelve years has resided at Council Bluffs. He was 51 years of age.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Leffingwell, of Muscatine, celebrated their golden wedding last Saturday evening, with a general reception in the Masonic Hall of that city. The marriage ceremony was reperformed in the presence of about twenty of their children, grand-children, and great-grand-children. Mr. Leffingwell was born on the 6th of January, 1799, and his wife on the 12th of February, 1801. Mr. L. has held a number of civil offices of honor and trust in the county and city, having been Treasurer, Clerk, etc. He has taken the thirty-third degree in Masonry, has been Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, and is now Grand Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Consistory of the State of Iowa.

WISCONSIN.

On Monday last Mr. Henry E. Brown, a well-known hardware merchant of Green Bay, took a pistol for the purpose of killing cats which had caused much disturbance through the night in the vicinity of his house. He had the pistol, loaded, in a pocket of his pantaloons, and, while endeavoring to pull a spike from a plank, the hammer he was using slipped and came back with some force, striking upon the loaded pistol in his pocket and exploding it. The ball passed into the abdomen, and, it is presumed, upward through his body. It could not be extracted, and Mr. Brown died on Monday. He had insurance on his life amounting to $20,000.

INDIANA.

An Indiana paper notices the death of an old subscriber, and touchingly adds: "We are sorry to hear of the death of any of our subscribers who are prompt about paying us."

—The editor of the Macon *Chronicle* offered his paper one year as a prize for the largest watermelon. Although over one hundred have been brought to the office, he has not made the award yet.

—A gay matron in Indiana recently captured her daughter's intended, whereat the young lady waxed wroth, and, by way of revenge, stuffed a dozen bunches of fire-crackers under the bridal couch.

—Mrs. Christopher Erb died, near Rochester, on the 17th inst. There was suspicion that she had been murdered, and the body was disinterred, and it was found that she had been stabbed several times in the back and head. Her husband was suspected of the murder, and was about to be arrested, but last Monday he took a dose of strychnine, and died.

—The Warren County *Republican* says: "The following marriage took place in our county, the aggregate ages of the two being [illegible] years and [illegible] months: On the 14th inst., by J. L. Richards, Esq., Mr. James L. Myers, aged 19 years and 8 months, to Amanda Curtis, aged 12 years and 11 months."

—A farmer in the northwestern part of Allen County, finding considerable difficulty in keeping one of the limbs of a well he was building in its place, put his son inside to hold the limb up. After completing the work [illegible]

tion, he was astonished to find his boy inside the cask, and with no possibility of getting out, except through the bung-hole.

MINNESOTA.

The Duluth *Herald* says reports reach there that the operations at Silver Island are highly successful; one rumor going so far as to say that the miners are taking out bars of the pure metal.

THE TERRITORIES.

A remarkable deposit of plumbago, or black-lead, was recently discovered about fifty miles from Cheyenne. The ore is very rich, and is worth about 40 per cent, or $1,500 per ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Berlin has one thousand teachers of French within its city limits.

—"Yankee Doodle" is said now to be a very popular tune among English bands.

—A Boston woman was engaged in the ice business last summer, and made it pay.

—In England, on Oct. 5, new postal rates go into effect, by which a letter weighing one ounce will go for a penny.

—A baggage-smasher who runs an express wagon in Boston dumped a trunk toward the sidewalk, a few days ago, and broke the leg of a lady who chanced to be passing.

—The first pine-apple ever raised in California was recently gathered at Los Angeles. It was grown in the cottage garden of St. Vincent's, where bananas and other tropical fruits are thriving luxuriantly.

—A letter from Bonn tells a story of a German General who, on inspecting his troops, not long ago, addressed them thus: "Now, my children, we can once more get seriously to work. The pastime of war is at an end, and drill must go on regularly as heretofore."

—The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has decided that, if the husband, in consideration of the wife's promise "to restrain her temper and reform her conduct," deeds her certain property, he is held to a strict performance of the contract even if she subsequently lectures him all night and pulls his hair out in the morning.

—At the explosion of the Ocean Wave, the women had more presence of mind than the men, and the Southern papers boast of one self-possessed matron, who, amid all the confusion and the horrible scenes by which she was surrounded, made her way to her state-room, and came out in triumph with her false teeth and chignon.

—A Charleston policeman found a handsome young woman lying motionless on one of the benches in a public park, with a bottle of laudanum at her side. He thought it was a case for the Coroner, but, on touching the hand of the supposed corpse, discovered that it was warm. She was aroused, and drowsily explained that she had taken only enough to enjoy "a sweet sleep." The policeman escorted her home on a street car.

—About three months ago, a young fellow went into a Lowell factory, and offered to marry the girl who could jump the highest. The 200 girls there employed at once began the spring-board exercise, and they have been jumping ever since. Some of them have come to equal Mark Twain's jumping frog, but the wished-for man fails to put in an appearance.

—It is announced that a "Montreal and Newfoundland Sealing Company" has been formed in Montreal. Sir Hugh Allan, of Ravenscrag, the head of the great shipping firm of Allan & Co., is director, and several of the wealthiest capitalists of Montreal have taken shares in the new company. They have already ordered two large and powerful steamers to be built at the Clyde, and to be ready for next season's seal fishery.

—The Nashua (N. H.) *Gazette* says a young lady of that city, who has been studying law for a year, has made application for admission to the Law School of Harvard University, and the subject is under the consideration of the controlling authorities of that institution. This is the first application of the kind that has ever been in this department of the university. An application of a similar character was made a year ago for admission to the Medical Department, but it was rejected.

—A schoolmistress was lately brought before a police magistrate in London, charged with biting one of her pupils. Upon being asked what she had to say in defence, she stated that it was quite true that she had bitten him, but he had first bitten another scholar younger than himself, and, acting upon the old principle of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," she had thought it only right and proper to inflict the same torture upon him which he had inflicted upon his companion. The magistrate, instead of biting the schoolmistress, fined her forty shillings and costs.

—The German manufacturers propose to meet in solemn conclave at Leipsic late in the season to consult as to measures to be adopted relative to the social democratic agitation which has caused so much hostility between workmen and employers. They have decided to co-operate, inasmuch as the state of things is getting worse every day. They are resolved to resist all demands for higher wages or less hours of labor, and they have determined this, although strikes are increasing daily. They intend to maintain the system of piece work, and to keep the hours of labor to the old standard—from six in the morning until seven in the evening. Six hundred employers have signed a species of declaration embodying these principles. Many classes of workmen have been deterred from strikes by these summary measures; while, on the other hand, many others have been urged on to obstinacy and violence.

—On Sunday night last a burglar entered the house of Mrs. Maxwell, in Philadelphia, and demanded of Miss M., the only member of the family at home, all the money and valuables about the premises. She declined, whereupon the burglar knocked her down and kicked her until she became insensible. The thief then proceeded to help himself to such articles as most pleased his fancy. Before the thief had completed his [illegible] Miss M. partially regained her senses, seeing which the brutal house-breaker kicked her several times in the face and about the body, and then decamped with $50 in cash and a quantity of clothing. On the same day three rowdies entered the shop of Mr. Rover, an aged cooper, in [illegible] Parish street, Philadelphia, and, after destroying a number of articles, seized and placed her upon a red hot stove, and so determined were they in accomplishing their brutality that they gave no heed to her cries, and were arrested while holding their victim over the stove.

—One of the most celebrated fairs in the world is the great Russian fair which is held every year at Novgorod, about 250 miles northeast of Moscow. The annual attendance is estimated by the daily sale of bread, of which the bakers are bound to make exact returns. The annual attendance varies from 150,000 to 200,000. It begins July 1, and continues eight weeks. Over 3,000 distinct stalls are set apart for the sale of goods, each branch of merchandise having a distinct quarter. In one quarter furs are to be found, in another nothing but tea, while a third is devoted exclusively to silks. The town is situated at the confluence of the Oka and Volga Rivers, and so numerous are the vessels loading and unloading cargoes that the rivers are literally one mass of shipping. The sales during the eight weeks amount to $130,000,000 in our currency. A large part of the goods are sold on twelve to twenty four months' time. The fair is said, of late years, to be losing much of its interest on account of the improved telegraphic and railway communications in the empire.

—The Girard (Pa.) *Cosmopolite* says: "Aloysius of Milwaukee is putting on airs in the newspapers over a small boy of 5 years, who is an inveterate smoker. When 18 months old he cried for his father's pipe, and was allowed to take one whiff. It made him desperately ill, but it did not 'cure' him, and now he will smoke a pipe or cigar, and blow a cloud, as unconcernedly as the father who taught him. But that proud 'parient' can just spank his creditable infant prodigy and 'put him in his little bed,' for Girard has a juvenile smoker who can give him a box of 'long nines' in the game, and then smoke him into a somersault vomit in fifteen minutes by the snuff-box. This tobacco prodigy is no phantom of the over-smoked brain, but a living, puffing, expectorating, and stale-smelling fact, and, strange to say, only 3½ years old, and not much taller than a hotel-spittoon. He has, to our knowledge, been a steady smoker for more than six months, and, almost any pleasant evening, can be seen promenading before the Avenue House, with a cigar in his mouth. He is not an occasional and spasmodic burner of the weed, but a habitual user of it, and, when deprived of it, bawls with a regularly grief that knows no other assuagement than King James' abomination. If any one doubts the literal truth of this statement, we stand ready to wager a box of Havanas that we can produce the little smoker—and, furthermore, that he will smoke the cigars when [illegible] out."

PERSONAL.

The oldest woman in Portland, Maine, Mrs. Relief C. Horton, died last Saturday, aged 98 years and 4 months.

—Franklin, Kentucky, boasts of having a lawyer that studied law under John Randolph of Roanoke.

—Don Francisco de Asis de Bourbon is said to have subscribed for 700,000 francs of the new Spanish loan in Paris.

—The Messrs. Dawson, sons of the famous English naturalist, have lately made the trip to California and the Yosemite, and, after a short visit in the Atlantic States, will return to England.

—Mr. John Stuart Mill is still suffering from an attack of his old pulmonary complaint, and is not recovering as rapidly as his friends could desire. Except during brief intervals ever since the death of his wife, Avignon, where she is buried, has been his favorite place of abode; and there, in all probability, the remainder of his time will, for the most part, be spent.

—This is the style of "business notices" they publish in Vicksburg papers: "If the contemptible puppy who insulted a gentleman immediately after partaking of his hospitality will show himself on Washington street, after 5 o'clock p. m., he will be treated to a bullet without any questions. J. T. KERR."

—The American Association for the Advancement of Science promise to meet in San Francisco next year, with the hope of having to join them there some of the leading English scientists, as Huxley, Tyndall, and Hooker, if the Californians will smooth the way pecuniarily. Some thousands five hundred dollars is required, and San Francisco is studying about it.

—Captain J. J. B. Walbach, ex-Lieutenant of the United States Navy, and son of the deceased General Walbach, of Revolutionary fame, has been missing since September 5. Captain Walbach, who is of an inventive turn of mind, went to New York from Baltimore, to perfect arrangements for the introduction of a new rocket shell which he had invented. He also brought the plan of a new range which he had designed, and was negotiating with various persons at the time of his disappearance. He was 59 years of age.

—A startling story comes from the interior of Brazil relative to the great Tichborne case, lately on trial in London. Senor Julio Francisco Barral, a gentleman of undoubted veracity and the highest respectability, now residing in the province of Minas Geraes, declares that he travelled with Charles R. Tichborne from Lima, Peru; that they resided together in Rio de Janeiro; and that Mr. Tichborne purchased some pictures and curiosities from him, and forwarded them to his mother, Lady Tichborne. He further states that Mr. Tichborne sailed in the Bella for New York, which vessel was lost with all on board. He still holds the passport of Charles R. Tichborne. Senor Barral believes that the rightful Mr. Tichborne was lost at sea, and considers the present claimant an impostor.

—In the uncertainty still attending the fate of Dr. Livingstone, one of the last letters of the great traveller to Sir Thomas Maclear, of Cape Town, will not be uninteresting, as it contains a striking passage in which the Doctor expresses a presentiment of his death. It reads: "Dr. Kirk, I am sorry to say, will soon leave us, and I [illegible] I shall die in these uplands, and somebody else will carry out the plans I have longed to put into practice. I have been thinking a great deal since the departure of my beloved one about the region whither she has gone, and imagine, from the manner the Bible describes it, we have got too much mockery in our ideas. There will be work there as well as here, and possibly not such a vast difference in our being as is expected; but a short time there will give more insight than a thousand musings. We shall see Him by whose tenderness the love and mercy we got there, and all whom we loved and all the loveable. I can sympathize with you more fully than I did before. I work with as much vigor as I can, and mean to do so till the change comes; but the prospect of a home is all dispelled."

POLITICAL.

The Stark County (Ill.) Republicans have nominated R. J. Dickinson for Treasurer, and Edwin Butler for Surveyor.

—The Democracy of Woodford County, Ill., have nominated Henry J. Franz for Treasurer, and D. H. Davidson for Surveyor.

—The LaSalle County (Ill.) Democrats have nominated S. W. Raymond for Treasurer, and Abner Hoge for Surveyor.

—It is said that Andrew Johnson, with Postmaster-General Randall, is going to Wisconsin to "swing around the circle" for Doolittle.

—A Georgia paper, criticising the qualifications of a candidate for office, says that "He would be but an average hog in any drove."

—Hon. K. K. Jones, formerly on the State Central Committee from the Fourth District, having left that district, was, upon the appointment of his successor, placed upon the Committee-at-Large.

—Mr. James E. Harvey has resigned the editorial management of the Democratic organ in Washington, the *Patriot*. Mr. Harvey was formerly a Republican, and was appointed Minister to Portugal by President Lincoln.

—The political excitement in Texas is intense, and it is predicted that more votes will be polled at the Congressional election in October than ever before. The discussion seems to be wholly confined to the administration of the State Government, and the result is doubtful.

—A new Democratic journal is published in Abbeville, Louisiana. It nominates Mr. Alexander H. Stephens for President, and says: "We were compelled to surrender at the close of the war, but we are not compelled to think and vote as our tyrannical rulers dictate, and, by the eternal gods, we won't do it."

—It is reported that the Democrats of California propose to call an extra session of the Legislature in November, to adopt measures to take away some of the patronage which will belong to the next State Government, and secure it for their own party. As the next Senate is Democratic, it will be impossible to repeal any legislation they see fit to adopt.

—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated* has an engraving representing the front veranda of a handsome New York residence. The characters are Miss Jones, the young lady of the house, and a nobby-looking young man, with eye-glasses and side-whiskers, wearing the apron and carrying the implements of a glazier, to whom Miss Jones says: "My dear Andy, I cannot consent to marry you while you are nothing but a poor glazier." Andy: "Poor glazier, indeed! I'm a millionaire! I've just got the job of putting in a pane of glass in the Comptroller's office!"

—The Newark (N. J.) *Journal* says: "The Joel Fithian who is a son-in-law of Comptroller Connolly, and to whom Mrs. Connolly assigned the half million of bonds, is a native of Cumberland County. He enlisted in the war for the Union, in the Third New Jersey Regiment, and was afterward made a Paymaster, with the rank of Major. At the close of the war he went to Richmond, where he was made a bank cashier. He then moved to New York, and married a daughter of Comptroller Connolly. In New York he is President of the Young Men's Democratic Club."

—The New York *Tribune* says: "Darwin G. Fenno, late a Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Infantry, stole $1,500 of public funds entrusted to his keeping. A court-martial at St. Paul has sentenced him to pay back the money and to go into retirement for five years at Stillwater Penitentiary. The sentence has been approved at Washington. This has set us to calculating. If a petty larceny practitioner like Fenno is to be locked up for five years for stealing $1,500, a grand New York appropriator who steals $5,000,000 should of course be incarcerated about sixteen thousand years. But you cannot do it. Peculators do not live long enough. They cheat us to the very end."

RAILROADS.

The Clinton (Ill.) *Public* says: "The injunction on the bonds of the Havana Railroad is to be dissolved, and the road will be built without unnecessary delay."

—It is announced that the surveys for the bridge over the Missouri at Atchison, Kan., are progressing, under the supervision of General Wright, bridge superintendent for General Sherman during his Southern campaign, and that the prompt completion of the bridge is a foregone conclusion, as the five railroad companies converging at Atchison have each taken one-fifth of the stock necessary to build it.

—A proposition is on foot to build a railroad from Toledo, Ohio, to St. Louis, passing through Shelbyville, Illinois. The St. Louis *Republican* is informed that German capitalists have offered to build the road, provided $4,000 per mile can be raised along the line, and the right of way secured. On the 5th of October a meeting is to be held at Shelbyville, Illinois, to see what can be done for the project.

—The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle* of September 28 says: "The shippers and importers of Grand Rapids are soon to have another outlet and inlet for trade and traffic. The Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, operated by the Michigan Central, runs from New Buffalo to Montague, will soon be completed to Pentwater, and is intended to run to Manistee. The distance from New Buffalo to Manistee is 200 miles. At New Buffalo the road connects with the Michigan Central, and follows the track to the grand depot at Chicago. The Holland branch from this city, to intersect the main trunk at Holland, twenty-four miles, is rapidly progressing. On the 22d day of August ground was first broken and grading commenced, and the time of contract [illegible] for the completion of the grading, and there is every prospect that the work will be finished at that time. By the last day of the month it is expected that the iron will be laid at least two and a half miles from the Almy street depot."

JUDGE BARNARD'S INJUNCTION.

The Department of Public Parks Relieved from Its Operation.

From the New York Evening Post, Sept. 27.

The following order was this afternoon granted by Judge Barnard, modifying his injunction upon the issue of more bonds during the present constitution of the Board of Apportionment. It will be seen that the Department of Public Parks is relieved from the operations of his former order. The following are the papers in the present case:

SUPREME COURT—John Foley agt. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, and others—City and County of New York, ss.—George M. Van Nort, of said city, being duly sworn, says: That he is Comptroller of the Department of Public Parks in said city; that said department has no money on hand or under its control wherewith to pay the laborers or employees thereto, or wherewith to purchase tools and materials necessary for the prosecution of the public works under their care or control, and the same is beneficially vacated and annulled, [illegible] quisitions have been only made according to law upon the Comptroller of said city for moneys to be applied by said department towards the labor and work aforesaid; but that said Comptroller has neglected to respond thereto, although frequent application has been made by deponent therefor. GEORGE M. VAN NORT.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of September, 1871. WM. A. BARKER, Notary Public, New York City.

The following order was thereupon granted by Judge Barnard:

SUPREME COURT—John Foley, agt. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York and others—At Special Term—Present, Hon. George G. Barnard—September, 1871.—In the application on behalf of the Department of Public Parks of the city of New York.

Ordered—That the injunction granted in this action, so far as it prevents the issuing and disposal of any bonds of the city of New York for park improvements, or so far as it affects the issuing or disposal of any assessments or other bonds of said city or county for the improvement of boulevards or avenues, or so far as it affects the raising of any moneys to be applied by the Department of Public Parks toward the prosecution of any public work under their care or control, be, and the same is hereby vacated and annulled.

Further, that nothing contained in any injunction granted in this action shall be held or construed as a restraint upon the Comptroller of said city, or the Board of Apportionment therein from issuing any bond of said city or county, or taking any measures for the purpose of raising money for which requisition has been made by the said Department of Public Parks, or which such Department may hereafter make, for the payment of laborers or for the payment of the prosecution of the several works and improvements under their charge, or for the payment of laborers and contractors of said department, or other objects of expenditure of said department.

GEORGE G. BARNARD.

The Hostile Sioux.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

Seeing an account in one of the daily papers of the reported retreat of a Northern Pacific Railroad surveying party, owing to the appearance of 3,000 Sioux Indians, under the leadership of Sitting Bull, and having made that gentleman's acquaintance last year—much, I must say, against my will—I can probably throw a little light on the subject for the interest of your countless readers. The Yellowstone Valley, one of the richest tracts of land in the United States, and until very lately unexplored, has been the stronghold of the hostile Sioux Indians for many years. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company intend to run their road through this valley; hence the indignation of Sitting Bull and his warriors. All the Indians above Fort Stevenson would join in a general war if in their idea they had any chance against their white enemies. Now as most of the Sioux Indians, and particularly Sitting Bull's command, are nearly as well armed as the United States troops, and a good deal better mounted, have a better knowledge of the country through which they have to fight, it is clear that Uncle Sam won't have it all his own way, particularly when he cannot raise more than 250 men at any one place to cope against these savages. Having had every opportunity of judging of the situation by personal experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the only way to deal with Sitting Bull and his warriors is, withdraw all the Indian agents, send a sufficient number of cavalrymen, under good officers, out there in their place, and let them deal with Mr. Sitting Bull as they deem fit.

A CAVALRY OFFICER.

Tax on Steam Vessels.

In reply to the question submitted to the department, whether an American-built ship, which is sent to England to receive her engines and boilers, is liable to pay a duty or tax upon her return to this country, the Secretary of the Treasury decides that a vessel designed for steam propulsion is constructed with reference to that use, and cannot be said to be "built" within the meaning of the law, until she is supplied with such motive power. From the outset the government has maintained the broad principle that an American-built ship must really be built in this country, and that, in addition thereto, this vessel, on her clearing hence, would need to have a certificate of registry, based upon her builder's certificate, which would recite her equipment and her carrying capacity. The insertion of her engines and boilers would essentially change the certificate of registry and diminish her capacity, and compel the surrender of that document; and, as no certificate of an American boiler as to the nature and extent of the alterations could be produced as required by law, she could not be authenticated as an American vessel. No question of duty in our ports or [illegible] ment ports could therefore arise. She would be regarded in her entirety as a foreign vessel, disqualifying her by the change effected in her marine papers as an American vessel.

POWELL EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

An Indian Romance.

The Road to the "Devil" and the Canon of Desolation.

Perils of the Portage.

Navigation of Green River.

Coal Canon and Its Natural Bridges.

Reminiscences of Early Explorers.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
GUNNISON CROSSING, ON GREEN RIVER, Utah Territory, Aug. 30.

My last letter was dated at Uintah, and from that point I resume the story of our travels. We again met at this camp the

DUSKY BRIDE AND GROOM

with whom we had made acquaintance further up the valley. On learning more of their history it proved rather romantic. The Ute that would a-wooing go belongs to the Uintah Indians, while his young squaw is a member of the White River tribe. The hand of the lady was promised to a brave of her own band, but her heart was won by the stranger. Travelling expenses to Indiana, the State of divorces, being high, an elopement was decided upon and successfully carried out. The jilted "copperhead" thereupon put on his feathers and his war paint, and started on the trail of the fugitives, breathing threats of vengeance dire. The honeymoon of the true-loving pair is now somewhat obscured by shadows of danger, as a party of White River Utes is in hot pursuit. The hero of the story expressed a desire to "heap-swap" for one of the repeating rifles with which we are armed. He offered his pony in exchange for mine—an elephant would be as convenient and portable in case of our heavily-laden little crafts. We gave him "shug" and flour in exchange for venison, and soon depart in our "Water Ponies," which, as he remarked, "leave no trail." I trust the matrimonial course of our aboriginal friend will run smoother than the Green, and that his cranium will escape the carving of the avenger's scalping knife. On Saturday evening, July 29, Thompson and Beaman came riding down to camp, bringing our long-looked-for and highly-prized mail. An Indian, bearing the suggestive name of "Yank's Brother," accompanied them. The mission of the titled warrior was to take back the horses.

GOING TO THE "DEVIL."

We learned that Mr. Jacob Hamlin, in charge of the pack train, could not find trail to the Dirty Devil. (It does not seem to be as broad or well travelled a highway as is usually described in moral essays.) Major Powell, who had left us on the 7th of July, started at once from Salt Lake City overland, hoping to be more successful in finding a route to the river. On August 7 we embarked with fresh supplies of rations and clothing; Professor Thompson, the astronomer of the expedition, in command. Third or fourth day out the

CANON OF DESOLATION

came to view. The entrance is marked by low, bare walls, destitute of verdure, rising gradually as we descend, until they reach a height of 3,000 feet, bare and sterile—not a stunted tree to hover or shrub to hide in; no sign of flower or shrub in nook or crevice; no lichens cling, no mosses spread their velvet covering over the gray and crumbling stone. The cliffs are chiselled into terraces, alcoves, rounded curves, and acute angles, with the regularity of art. Now and then we enter some amphitheatre, where the water, plunging from heights above, has worn away the walls. Following the windings of one of these smaller lateral canons new objects of interest and forms of beauty meet the eye at every turn. Rising steadily upwards, we advance along the torrent's bed, now climbing laboriously, steep places where the water has taken a leap of ten or twelve feet; again stumbling over the pebbles that impede the narrow channel, and at last reach the top.

The view presented is indescribable. Miles upon miles of gray stone cut into fissures, chasms, canons; all voiceless, verdureless, desolate!—not even the hardy sage bush can live upon this bare and deserted plateau. Here old Father Time, having cut away all vegetation, has gone geologizing; he has laid bare the ancient rocks; broken their rugged surfaces; cut through their various strata, and stolen the secrets of their formation in the countless ages gone. We, toiling painfully in his footsteps, strive to learn some of the lessons engraven on these broken tables of stone. Our scientists pronounce this the bed of an ancient lake; shells and fossil remains abound. Save, however, to the geologist, a more uninviting region can scarcely be found on the face of the globe. We soon encountered, in wearisome succession, those perilous and vexatious impediments to the voyager,

RAPIDS.

The high water that favored us at first has gone on to the Gulf. The season has been an unusually dry one, even for this desert land, and we have been compelled to ford a difficult and dangerous passage over the rough bed of a shallow but rapid stream. We had anticipated an easy run to our next supply station, but were bitterly disappointed.

"Desolation" is about sixty miles in length, and Coal Canon, that next succeeds, is about thirty more. In the two we had nearly a hundred rapids to run, and thirty "kisking portages" to make. Now, a kicking portage is something new in our experience, and merits description. Arriving at a fall requiring this style of navigation, a landing is effected, and a preliminary examination made. A man is then sent ashore with a hundred feet of rope, one end of which is firmly fastened to the boat; one sailor seizes the craft at the bow, another at the stern, and, wading in the water, they guide the boat through the passages selected. The current, rushing down its tortuous course, seethes and boils, and turns white with rage, making sudden and violent efforts to dash the boat against the rocks, from which she must be promptly kicked off. Stumbling over the slippery stones, the amateur explorer is sometimes knee-deep in water, again, half submerged, and ever and anon carried off his feet, to be thrown, if not so fortunate and alert, against some sharp projection, with a broken limb and a ruined boat. The man ashore with the line, if caught napping, is suddenly awakened by being jerked down the bank or dragged headlong into the river; his sympathizing comrades greeting the mishap with shouts of derisive laughter. Sometimes a boat will ground on the shallows. After tugging and straining to get it afloat we will suddenly plunge sheer off into deep water, whirling and dashing down through the foam at a tremendous pace, clinging desperately to the sides meanwhile, knowing that a crash,

"If it came, would surely
Send our stores to pot
Rather prematurely."

Each of our boats has its full complement of men and cargo, and the loss of one would be very seriously felt, greatly retarding and crippling the expedition. We are, therefore, obliged to stick to the ship at all hazards. These rapids usually have a fall of eight or ten feet, and when the channel is narrow, the current moves with great force and rapidity. Our clothing is soon worn out, and torn to shreds. Where a rapid is bad, one boat is lowered at a time by four men, the rest at the line. Usually each crew lowers its respective "water pony." By not watching sharply the "Canonita" had her side stove in, making rather an ugly hole. The injury has been repaired, however, and, by putting in false ribs, we have made the little craft we like so well, stouter than before. All of the boats show scars. The worst rapid in this canon we have named

CHANDLER'S FALLS.

The expedition of 1869 experienced trouble here. The Emma Dean capsizing, Major Powell, Jack Sumner, and Wm. Dunn were spilled out; Dunn was nearly drowned, Powell swam ashore with one arm, pushing a sack of flour with the stump of the other. Jack landed with what rations he could muster, and the Dean floated down keel up. Eight hundred dollars' worth of watches and arms to the value of $300 more were lost in that adventure. Dunn was one of the three that, leaving the party, were ambushed and killed by the Indians. At another time, the voyagers came to falls of crescent shape, difficult and dangerous. Here, by hard labor, the boats were lowered with lines, one by one, from rock to rock, until all had made the portage save the last man. He was compelled to swim to the boats below; the feat was successfully performed. We gather these items from Sumner's diary, now in possession of the Major, who intends publishing it. The exciting narrations, it contains serve to stimulate us on our tiresome journeys.

We have run as many as fifteen or sixteen rapids between sunrise and sunset, making eight portages, and going into camp at night, were five miles from our starting-point. During one week we averaged but five miles per day.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE GREEN.

This becomes yearly more difficult; its walls, rising to great heights, are fast crumbling down from the wear of wind and water, and choking the channel with debris. In many places we passed under tottering rocks that seemed ready to fall on our heads. Frequently mimic avalanches slide into the streams from sloping banks above. At night we momentarily start from drowsy dreamings, as some mammoth chip from an ancient block falls with a rumble and splash into the hurrying and voiceful waters. When these boulders accumulate in a narrow place, a rapid is formed. To a superficial observer this seems to be a sunken river running through a gigantic crack caused by some convulsion of nature, that zigzags tortuously and at random; now cutting a mountain in twain; now dividing a series of hills, and again coursing down a valley. Our learned Knights of the Hammer—the shell-gatherers and bone-pickers of the party—have quite a different theory, of coarse. As we neared the end of the canon, the erosion of the walls was much farther advanced; the cliffs are broken down and carved by the elements into strange and suggestive forms. Pictured rocks, isolated buttes, mural walls, peaks in clusters, caves and grottoes constantly succeed each other. They present admirable subjects for the exercise of imagination, or the artist's pencil. We finally emerge from this fitly-named Canon of Desolation into a sort of barren valley, abounding in low bluffs and mounds. Finding here a horse with a broken leg created considerable excitement at first, as we all conjectured that Major Powell must be encamped near. The idea was abandoned, however, on ascertaining the condition of the horse. We next encountered

COAL CANON.

The walls are about the same in height as those of Desolation, but far more cheerful in [illegible]. Pines and cedars, and sage in places intermingling here and there, relieve the monotony of bare rocks. The rapids proved as agreeable as those encountered in canon preceding. Among the most singular and interesting objects we have met on the journey thus far are the natural bridges that at intervals are thrown across gulches and chasms that pierce the canon wall. Twenty-five hundred feet from the water's edge, they appear like works of art, intended for the crossing of the gigantic sentinels that stand guard on the summits of the loftiest cliffs. Prof. Thompson describes them as having a span of from 100 to 300 feet, nearly the same in thickness, with trees growing upon their arches. We have obtained a view of one. On Saturday we went into camp within one mile of the terminus of Coal Canon, the rendezvous previously appointed by the Major, but found no traces of the pack train or its leader. On Monday boats were overhauled, caulked, and pitched. We gathered pitch for the purpose from pine trees growing on the mountain side.

RETURN OF MAJOR POWELL.

On Tuesday we heard familiar signal shots at a point below, where our flag was flying; we promptly answered. Dellenbaugh and the writer going down to reconnoitre, found Messrs. Powell and Hamlin across the river on horseback. We indicated the position of our camp, and, when opposite thereto, a couple of boats brought them over. The reunion was a right joyful one. Major P., abandoning the design to find trail to Dirty Devil, went to Manti, a Mormon settlement, bought provisions there and struck across country to Gunnison's Crossing, four miles below. Being direct from Salt Lake City with late letters and current news, we soon packed our plunder, folded up the tent like Arabs, and pulled away. We did not stop for portages, but ran five rapids in succession, in dashing style. We found a son of Mr. Hamlin in charge of the train, who delivered our despatches. They were read with eager interest. Here let me urge the friends of the various members of the party, who may read these lines, to write often. Any scrap of general news is welcome, and letters from home are highly prized. Owing to the expense and difficulty of forwarding mail matter to the expedition, we have been unable to get more than an occasional newspaper. At our winter quarters we hope to become more regularly acquainted with events occurring in the outside world. Communications should be addressed to Drawer D, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, care Powell's Exploring Expedition. Our next supply station is still somewhat indefinite. The Major did not see Jacob Hamlin (brother of the gentleman here now, and in charge of our regular supply trains), but sent word to him to meet us with stores at the Crossing of the Fathers. Should Mr. Hamlin succeed in finding a passage to the Colorado, at or near the mouth of Dirty Devil, before the messenger reaches him, we shall get provisions there. If instructions were received in time we hope to meet the train at the station first named.

THE CROSSING OF THE FATHERS.

A fragment of history not generally known is here suggested. Nearly a century ago, the Mexican Government sent an expedition, in command of Escalante, a Spanish officer, to make explorations throughout this portion of their domain. One hundred Spanish priests, accompanying the party, were distributed at various points along the line of march, to serve as missionaries among the Indians. The grand canon of the Colorado was seen; the walls are described in the report as being nine miles in height. A passage over the river was found, forty miles north of the Pahria, and is still known as the Crossing of the Fathers. Escalante returned, but the missionaries were never heard of more, and were probably killed by the Indians. The Utes have a tradition that corroborates this conjecture. There is a mountain range known as the Sierra Escalante, that we caught sight of in Lodore. The crossing here is named in honor of Gunnison, Captain of Engineers, who made expeditions in this region in 1853, and was killed by the Indians at Lake Sevier, some distance west of here. Camp No. 50, left by us yesterday, and a butte, not far distant, we have named in his memory. Most of the Utah tribes cross the river here. We can easily discover the broad trail; the marks of a thousand Wick-e-ups are scattered along the bank, and the ashes of as many fires. Among the whites this is known as Castle Valley. A literal translation of the Indian name is Stone House Lands. Gigantic rocks, or buttes, as they are technically called, are strewn about in great profusion, and closely resemble forms of animals, and men, and old stone ruins.

Lying here at a late hour of night, prone upon mother earth, near the replenished camp fire, I can look out upon a weird scene. The hour and the situation add to the effect of a spectacle at any time grotesque and fascinating. A tremendous haze enshrouds the landscape; the chill night wind is rising, and, over all, the moon is brightly shining. The mind is irresistibly led into the shadowy land that lies between the real and the unreal. There, seemingly, the ruins of a feudal castle stand; warders grim still keep watch about the crumbling gateways; strong walls yet remain to tempt adventurous knights or bid defiance to the foe. Yonder are the remains of an ancient cathedral; broken towers and ragged spires tell of its former grandeur; the moonbeams stream through broken windows, and ghostly shadows pace the aisles. Monumental stones rise in the dim prospective to mark the burial-places of the gods. Shafts and obelisks, standing here and there, are covered with arabesque designs; everywhere rocks, uncouthly sculptured and engraved with mystic characters, arrest attention. Half buried in the sand are sphinxes of monstrous and uncouth forms, that for centuries have guarded the secrets of this deserted valley, because of the changes the busy years have brought to restless travellers.

I was suddenly recalled from the realms of romance by a loud and forcible exclamation from the Captain. On looking around I found that military gentleman violently endeavoring to get at something on his back. I was at a loss, at first, to account for his movements. My conjecture that he was in pursuit of some specimens of animated nature that abound on sandy beaches proved incorrect. A sudden blaze shot up from his clothing, illuminating, with fine effect, his raven locks. There was a cry of fire, a plunge in the river, and our Bishop was without a robe.

CAMP LIFE

is relieved by few incidents especially noteworthy. From the time when the cook's call arouses us in the morning, until we land at night, muscles and brain are kept in constant activity. Around the evening camp-fire are the most enjoyable occasions. The boats are securely moored upon the beach; the surrounding sage bushes are converted into first-class clothing stores, and our garments, that have been wet all day, are speedily dried. "The dilapidated linen is taken from the shrubbery and put into immediate use. The most fastidious of our party dispense with starching and ironing, and do not affect polished boots or stylish collars. The grandeur that inspired, and the adventures that thrilled us during the day, have lost their zest from repetition, and rest is welcome. Andy caters cleverly to our prodigious appetites, and we soon joyfully surround his hospitable pans and kettles. Last evening Jack, the diplomat,—whom we have dubbed "Bismark,"—caught some fine fish, fifteen and twenty-pounders. We have also indulged in beaver-tail soup. This is a famous dish among epicures, but I have partaken of more savory stews. Supper over, pipes are produced, and a genial and garrulous mood prevails. Veterans relate their army experiences; others tell of wonders met in Western exploration; all have some adventures, by flood or field, to tell. When these grow stale the speculations of our philosophers prove quite as marvellous. Dispersing at last, we spread blankets under the trees—being always careful to shake up the feathers and under the whispering leaves of some cottonwood, through which the solemn stars twinkle and glimmer, we drowsily hum a stanza of that familiar hymn entitled, "Put me in my little bed."

Before us lies Labyrinth Canon; having passed it we reach the junction of Green and Grand Rivers, the beginning of the Colorado. We are now 400 miles south of Green River City, the starting point, and have 300 miles yet to make before reaching the mouth of Pahria River, the end of our journey by water this year. By the way, we frequently meet remains of those gigantic turtles that were encountered by the wise men of the East, in the Yale College tour of 1870. My portfolio has had a bath in the river this morning. The sand and ashes blowing over the dampened paper almost obliterated these disconnected pencillings; my eyesight, also, seems to fail, so here I close.

To-morrow the train returns; a few hours later we resume our journey. No more news for two months.

CLEMENT POWELL.

The Menominee Iron Range.

From the Menominee (Mich.) Herald, Sept. 27.

Mr. Saxton's party of explorers returned from the Range on Friday last, bringing with them some very fine specimens, and other evidences of the great richness of the mineral and value of the marble quarries of the region. Their principal attention was devoted to the Breen mine, of which so much has been said and written, and previous to the present season so little actually known. They ran a cross cut and series of test pits across the formation of this mine, exposing four distinct veins of different richness and thickness, amounting in the aggregate to about 600 feet in width. These veins are exposed by outcrops and test pits for fully three-fourths of a mile in length, and many tons of what experts pronounce merchantable ore was thrown out in the course of the explorations. The ore, generally speaking, is of a hematite nature, though of much better quality than the Lake Superior hematites usually average, but other and better varieties of ore are found in abundance on the location. Judging by present appearances, this is one of the most valuable locations ever worked upon in Northern Michigan, and a railroad and a comparatively small amount of money will suffice to develop a mine capable of producing an almost unlimited quantity of mineral. The means are ready, and the road will not be long delayed.

The same party did some work on a location near the Little Sturgeon Falls, same Town and Range, finding a wide and promising vein of magnetic ore, with evidences of other varieties. This location lies in the vicinity of the marble quarry lands, and has not yet received the attention its merits evidently deserve.

At the marble quarries some work was done, but owing to the fact that so much time was spent at the Breen mine, not much of further interest was discovered. Some good specimens were however procured, and we believe it is the intention of the owners to bring some large slabs down the Menominee this winter and have them worked up, thereby forever settling the point as to whether they are valuable as an ornamental stone or not. That they are the finest building stone in the West there is no doubt, and we believe that they will prove to be equally superior for fine work. The specimens brought down are still from the surface, as nothing was done but to break off a few slabs from the outcrop. We hazard the prediction that there can be enough marble taken from this ledge in twelve months to pay for building a railroad to it from this place, and that future years will demonstrate that it is one of the most valuable discoveries ever made in the northern peninsula of Michigan.

BOSTON.

The Public Library—Purchase of Books by Request—Total Yearly Additions—Private Benefactors in Books and Money—Agencies—Purchase and Selection—The Popular Taste in Reading—Rules of Distribution to Borrowers—Mistakes in the Architecture of Libraries.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
BOSTON, Sept. 1871.

In my last communication I explained to what extent the practice prevailed in the Public Library of Boston of buying such books as may be particularly recommended by the frequenters of the institution, and to how large a degree special students used this privilege of recommendation in pursuing their studies. Last year about 1,200 orders for this went forward for such reasons, covering, probably, about 3,500 volumes, of which nearly one-half were received before the library year expired; and as the whole additions of the year amounted to 18,000 volumes, there were at least 16,000 volumes received either as gifts or purchases, and I propose now to explain how they were obtained, in a manner to throw some light upon the way in which the library has worked out the problem of buying books to advantage, and meriting the donations of its friends.

PRIVATE BENEFACTORS.

Its benefactors have in some cases given the books themselves, and, in other cases, established funds, the income of which shall be expended for books. Its roll of benefactors shows an average of nearly 300 names a year, though the number has risen from 75 to over 600 year by year. This, indeed, includes such as have given pamphlets as well as books, and counts the same name but once, except when their gifts have been in different years, and excludes all who have made their gifts anonymously, and shows an aggregate in this way of over 5,500 names. The amount of such donations for nineteen years foots up about 85,000 volumes and 76,000 pamphlets. The most important of these benefactions were over 25,000 volumes, which were bought with about $50,000, given for that purpose by Mr. Joshua Bates, in addition to a like sum, which had been funded. These were added to the library in 1858. The late Theodore Parker left by will his library, of something over 11,000 volumes, in 1861. Last year the will of Mr. George Ticknor, who had been one of the library's most laborious helpers from the very beginning, and for a while the President of its Trustees, disclosed the fact that he had determined that the Spanish and Portuguese library, which he had been for years collecting while writing his "History of Spanish Literature," should find a place on its shelves. It numbered nearly 4,000 volumes, and is accounted one of the best collections in these languages outside of Spain,—the Spanish portion of the British Museum, and the library at Holland House alone surpassing it among the other collections of Europe. Mr. Ticknor had previously at different times enriched the Public Library with about an equal number of volumes, including among them a special collection on the life and works of Moliere, which had originally been gathered by Mr. Prescott, at a time when that historian contemplated a life of the French comedian.

FUND FOR PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

From direct purchase, including such as have been bought with the income of the funds, the additions to the library during the same interval have been about 102,000 volumes and 13,000 pamphlets. These funds now amount to a round hundred thousand dollars, and have accrued as follows: The largest amount, $50,000, as before mentioned, was given by a Boston boy, who had experienced the lack of books in his 'prentice days in Boston, and who, while at the head of the London house of Baring Brothers, in 1852, was made cognizant of the initiatory efforts to establish a library in Boston, and made the offer of this amount, if the city would build a building. This donation first gave vitality to the scheme, and has placed Mr. Bates at the head of its roll of benefactors. The next largest amount, $30,000 in all, consists of $10,000 given in his lifetime, and $20,000 left by will, by the late Jonathan Phillips. The Hon. Abbott Lawrence bequeathed $10,000. The executors of Miss Mary Townsend had the disposal of a portion of her estate for public uses, and appropriated $4,000, and at the instigation of Mr. Ticknor this was qualified by the restriction that the income should only be expended on books that had been published at least five years in some one edition. Mr. Ticknor accompanied the bequest of his library with a fund of like amount, the income of which to be devoted to the increase of the collection so bequeathed. Two sums of $1,000 each were given, one by an ex-Mayor, the Hon. John P. Bigelow, and the other by a literary club about to be dissolved.

With the income of these funds in addition to the appropriations of the City Council for the purchase of books, the library depends for its steady increase in a way that benefactions can never meet. These purchases come under four heads:

1. Books ordered by the library.
2. Newly-published books sent by the library's agents, at their discretion.
3. Books recommended by users of the library.
4. Books to replace other copies worn out and condemned.

PURCHASING AGENCIES.

The library has at present five agencies, acting under contracts to furnish books at a given discount, or at the largest trade discount, with a commission for services. The Boston agent is instructed to send to the library for inspection all books published in America, and the small portion rejected are returned to him. The agents in London, Paris, and Leipsic are allowed to send newly-published books at their discretion up to a fixed monthly amount. The agent in Florence has the same liberty; but he transmits his invoices only once a year, while the others send once or twice a month. The object of this discretion is to secure important new foreign books at the earliest possible moment, and without waiting for special orders after their publication. In addition to these discretionary books, all agents answer such special orders as may be given. I have already explained how large a part of the orders are made up from the recommendations of readers. The fourth class above enumerated pertains, of course, only to books belonging to the popular department of the library; but these new numbers about 1,200 volumes a year, the greater part of which need to be replaced.

HOW BOOKS ARE SELECTED.

About twice a week for foreign books, and nearly every day for American books, orders are made up, from slips, one being made out for each title, and sent to the proper agents. These slips, arranged alphabetically under the head of each agency, always show outstanding orders, and the reasons for them. When the books arrive, the slips are picked out for such as are not sent on the agent's discretion, and put in the book, to accompany it through the various stages of preparation for the shelves, giving needful information to some of those through whose hands it passes. These slips, in the first instance, accumulate in the hands of the ordering clerk in this manner: 1. From the Superintendent, who marks titles that it seems desirable to add. These are verified by biographical authorities, a minute of price made on the slip, and the catalogues are examined to see if the library does not already possess it, or other books which might be mistaken for it. These facts are all endorsed on the slip. 2. From the delivery desks, where readers have recommended titles. These are examined precisely in the same way, the place of publication, date, and other particulars which are often omitted are filled in. 3. From the "condemning clerk," who pronounces upon such books as are worn out, referring some cases to the binder. On these slips, in addition to the usual particulars about titles, etc., the accession-number and the shelf-number is given (by which the shelf-list is rectified), and then the number of copies left, and the circulation they maintain.

After being thus prepared they pass to the Superintendent, who endorses on each the words "Order" or "Don't order," with such qualifications as he may judge desirable, such as "Revert cost," "Send fifth edition if different from the fourth, which we have," etc., etc. In regard to the slips of the condemned books, he sees at once, from the number of copies left and the circulation, whether the copy worn out should be replaced, or even more than one copy bought, and endorses his decision accordingly. The orders, when finally filled out in sheet form, are kept in duplicate by a copying press. When an invoice arrives, and these slips are picked out of the file, and each put in its proper book, the Superintendent is called, and he assigns the books according to circumstances to the Bates' Hall or to one of the popular departments, and designates how it shall be paid for, whether by the city appropriation or by one of the funds, regard being to the character of the books which are charged to each fund, all the more popular books and those purchased in pursuance of recommendation being usually charged to the city funds.

PREPARATION FOR THE SHELVES.

The books are now collated, prepared with book plates and stamps, and passed over to the cataloguers. From these it goes to the shelf department and is assigned a place. This is written on the catalogue entries (on cards) and on the recommender's slip, which last now goes back to the ordering clerk, who sends a notice that the book thus recommended is received, and will remain there three days subject to the asker's order. The books next have their outside shelf-number tags fastened to them, and in the popular departments are covered. Every morning the accumulation of the apartment, where this last process goes on, is piled upon a truck, which is wheeled about the library, and the books deposited on their proper shelves.

REGULATIONS FOR LENDING.

Now, how can all these books be distributed to borrowers, and their return made reasonably certain? The process of registering your name to secure a card has already been described. Blank slips are provided—five or six hundred thousand are used in a year's time—and on one of these the applicant writes the name and residence borne on his card, and the number of the book wanted, and the card and this slip are handed in together. A page takes them and brings the book, with the card and slip protruding from the leaves, to the delivery clerk, who compares the card and the slip and the book, stamps the date on the card and slip, and marks it also on the book, as a needful check. The book and card are then handed to the reader, while the slip is filed away as the record of the book's delivery. These slips are kept in compartments, where each day's is moved forward as a new day's is put in. If the book is returned within a fortnight, the book or the card will show the date of delivery, and the slip will be found under that date and cancelled. When a day's file has been moved forward through twelve spaces, those still remaining uncancelled show what have been out a fortnight (including Sundays), and these slips are then taken, and notices written from them, which are sent through the mail, informing the borrower that he has become a delinquent and is incurring a fine of two cents a day. There were 13,700 such notices sent by the library last year, or over 60 a day. The slips are moved on for six spaces more day by day, representing a week, and for the two or three which are usually left notices are filled out, which are sent by a messenger to recover the book with twenty cents additional to the fine. It was necessary to send 644 such notices last year, showing that 77,856 books had been returned on the first notice. In all but 39 cases the messengers recovered the book, and these card-holders were cut off from further use of the library. The result, then, is that one book last year in every fifteen incurred a fine notice, one in 348 demanded a messenger notice, and one in 7,261 delivered for home use was not recovered. System, then, can assure a reasonable security to the property of the library.

POPULAR CHOICE OF READING.

Another point of interest which the statistics of the library throw light upon is the character of the reading which is actually afforded, in comparison with what it might afford, were the use of any section commensurate with its importance or size. The results are of course different for the popular departments, compared with that of the Bates Hall. A tabular statement of this hall, showing, *first*, the percentage of the entire collection in the hall (131,465 volumes), and *second*, the percentage of the whole number of volumes drawn for home use (31,080), will indicate the proportionate use. Were the same figures deducible for the 34,235 volumes used only in the hall, the aggregated percentage might be somewhat changed:

	First.	Second.
Biography and literary history	[illegible]	1
General and special history, biography, travel, and geography	8	15
American do.	8	13
English do.	12	17
French do.	6	4
Italian do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germanic do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greek and Latin do., and philology	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other history, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Periodicals and transactions	10	[illegible]
Theology, ecclesiastical history, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Physics, social science	[illegible]	11
Law and political economy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medicine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Natural history and science	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mathematics, physical sciences, useful arts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine arts	[illegible]	[illegible]

Let us make a similar statement regarding the lower hall of the Central Library, and the results will be equally true of the East Boston Branch. It will be observed that the classifications vary somewhat from those of the Bates Hall.

	First.	Second.
I. Sciences, arts, professions, etc.	14	6
II. American history and politics	3	1
III. Foreign history and politics	5	1
IV. Libraries (like Bohn's, the Tauchnitz, etc.) and periodicals	11	[illegible]
V. Prose fiction, including juveniles	33	77
VI. Biography	7	[illegible]
VII. Travels, voyages, &c.	6	[illegible]
VIII. Poetry, drama, rhetoric, miscellanies	8	[illegible]
IX. Foreign languages	8	[illegible]

The great difference observable in these two tables is, that in the higher collection both the proportion of the books in what may be called literature in distinction from science, is only a little more than half, and that the percentage of use almost exactly corresponds. In the more popular department science holds a much more subordinate place in the proportion of books, and the use of them relatively is even more inferior. Another marked result is the large share of prose fiction in the circulation of the lower department, and when it is considered that a portion of classes numbered IV. and IX. are also of this kind, it may be safe to say that four-fifths of the use of this department is in this direction.

These results, which are common to all libraries of a popular sort where the absolute wants of people are in any measure catered to, are no longer surprising or alarming to those who have watched the matter and have been free from prejudices.

"It is an inevitable experience," says the Superintendent of this library in his recent report, "and the dreams of those hopeful for a change are in vain. The multitude not only crave fiction,—something imaginative as a counterpoise to the realities, often stern, of life,—but, in consequence of there being comparatively few trained imaginations, the style of fiction that is craved is oftenest of a low order. We may perhaps find a moral to the old fable of the thirsty, starving, who put the water in the urn by dropping pebbles into it one by one. The reading of books which may grow to despise, like the service of those valueless fragments, may imperceptibly rise the fountain of intelligence to a higher level, and this no doubt sometimes happens; but the general results in libraries will not vary, since new readers begin at the level from which the old readers advanced, and thus keep up the relative debasement.

"The great effort is to get people to read at all. You may give the average reader 'Rosedale,' and find the book returned but half read. Give him next 'The Planter's Northern Bride,' or the 'Deserted Wife,' and you make a confirmed reader of him, and have good material for a possible rise. Let it not be forgotten that most of the judgments upon this greed for low fiction come from those who have the ability for selection and the literary amenities about them which fit them for the comprehension of the higher grades, and they forget that the want of such ability and the absence of such amenities are fatal to the enjoyment of the reading which they affect; and without enjoyment the people will not read, because they are by the force of their needs under the impending power of Shakspeare's hackneyed rule, that no profit grows where pleasure is not taken. Every literary man knows, that, with his varying moods he can read a work of high culture at one time with advantage, and at another with none; and how can it be expected that those without his culture can do better than he, when his culture is neutralized? I have, no doubt, hard as it is for a man of trained mind to come to this belief (involving as it does an abnegation of his cherished ideas), that there is the same relative mental elevation gained in two cases, 'Romola' being the highest intellectual condition in a manner no stronger than is done by the novels of Mrs. Southworth with the kind of mind upon which they so invariably work.

"It is the experience of the book trade, I think, that a desire for reading can be engendered. One of our most intelligent booksellers says, that 'every new book—such as Lothair or Put Yourself in His Place—which has a great circulation, cultivates the habit of reading books, and makes thousands of new book buyers.' I think our experience clearly shows—whether it is in the results of furnishing the most popular books, or in the habit of supplying particular needs, under a system of purchasing such as are particularly recommended,—that we multiply our readers by giving them what they want, and may advance their tastes in the main. If the habit of reading is fixed, the greed may extend to something in the end requiring more exercise of mental power. Horne demonstrated in regard to one of his books, that the desire for it, once created, would in the end overleap obstacles that would have been an insurmountable barrier without the desire. He sold, at a farthing a copy, three editions of a book at a loss, but they went off rapidly. A fourth edition, raised to a shilling, did not lag upon the market. A fifth, at a half-crown, went at a rate to remunerate him for the aggregated editions. A parallel experience I believe possible in the reading, as well as in the buying, of books."

If we take into the computation the use of the higher library, where fiction has but a subordinate share in the circulation, the relative percentage of the entire use of books is measurably reduced to not much more than one-half of the whole.

Both in use and extent the library has about doubled its figures in a decade; and the highest circulation of the winter months is not much short of two-fold the use in the month of August. The gain has been far more marked in the higher departments than in the popular ones. While the use of the Bates Hall in nine years has nearly quadrupled, that of the Lower Hall has gained only 30 per cent. It is fair to acknowledge that this is in some degree due to the inadequate accommodations afforded the public in the lower portions of the library building. Indeed, the whole structure has proved a failure in the want of adaptation to the business to which it was to be put. The acknowledgement is a humiliating one, but it is a fact; and the library is daily administered with all the obstacles of a painful inappropriateness.

REQUIREMENTS IN A LIBRARY BUILDING.

There can be no more important consideration in the formation of a library than the building which is to hold it, and we have learned in Boston, from dire experience, what to avoid and what to desire. There had, indeed, been no large library of its precise character undertaken, from which the commission which built the building could draw information. The character of the library to be housed, and the predestined nature of its machinery, is of the first importance in deciding upon a plan. In the present structure everything was sacrificed to a grand show-hall. Books in fine bindings always form acceptable adjuncts in architectural ornamentation, and the scene-like vistas of ranges of alcoves are very seductive to the architect's eye. In this way the first principle of library construction in modern institutions of a large use is easily ignored in the desire for fine appearance and the tricks of effect; and that first principle is that books must be stored and disposed that they should all be kept within reach of the hand, so as to avoid ladders; that alcoves with their waste centres should be abandoned as a relic of monastic days, when they formed nooks for the lettered few; and that ranges with narrow passages should be so contrived that the average distance of books from the point of delivery should be the least possible. A large hall, with a public waiting-room in the centre, surrounded by alcoves, is admirably contrived to defeat the efforts of a librarian to give his public satisfaction by the delivery of books in the least possible time, and an American public is particularly impatient of delays. It is not strange that they have found this out here in Boston; but it is marvellous that at Cincinnati they are repeating the experiment which has so sadly failed here. It is very hard for architects to give up the alluring possibilities of books and displayed alcoves, and very easy for committees to be deluded by the praise of such possibility, as at Springfield and one or two other places in this State, the new and somewhat costly buildings which have recently been erected for such libraries abundantly testify. They find out too late their mistake.

N.

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[illegible]

JOHN F. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

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THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Comments of the New York City Press.

From the New York Tribune, Sept. 29.

The hopes we yesterday entertained and expressed of a fair and candid treatment of pending questions in the State Convention have not been borne out by the proceedings at Syracuse. Mr. Andrew D. White, whether from weakness or malice it is as yet impossible to judge, used his position as Chairman in the narrowest and most unfair manner, packing the committees exclusively in the Conkling and Custom House interest, giving only two out of fourteen members of the Committee on Credentials to the wing of the party which voted against him, and which lacked only fifteen of a majority. When, in spite of this outrageous action of the chairman, the portion of the convention which sympathized with the regular delegation from this city had agreed to a compromise proposed by the other side, which would have settled everything, Mr. Conkling, unable to restrain his fatal facility of abusive speech, threw the convention into confusion and procured the passage of a resolution renewing, in offensive terms, the futile and slanderous charge that the regular Republican organization of this city is under the control of Tammany. Of course, it was impossible for the regular delegates to take their seats coupled with this libellous affront, and it would have gone before hard for the convention to have been absolved for the country after receiving into its councils the men thus branded. The withdrawal of the regular delegates was the only dignified and honorable means left them of protesting against so base and infamous an accusation. We are not yet without hopes of an agreement upon a ticket which may unite the party and carry the State. But it is evident that the Custom-House clique care nothing for success in the State or nation in comparison with the accomplishment of their own sordid and selfish schemes.

From the New York Times, Sept. 29.

The efforts of the Republican Convention yesterday to secure harmony without a sacrifice of principle turned out to be fruitless. The New York City delegations were offered seats on equal footing. They were also offered equal shares in naming the members of the State Central Committee. These propositions were made by a committee chosen by Hon. A. D. White, the temporary Chairman,—himself a man of pure fame,—from the representatives of the entire State, and they were accompanied by a resolution endorsing their organization of the party in the city by the present State Committee, and instructing its successor to endeavor to unite under that organization all the good men of the party. The report, as a whole, was rejected by the contesting (Tammany Republican) delegation, and the delegation withdrew. We regret the result, because, in common with other people, we have desired and hoped for harmony. It is impossible to have it, and the people can see why. What will be the next step of the "bolters," we cannot now say, but we warn them that, after having rejected a perfectly fair and impartial adjudication of their claims by the highest tribunal of the Republican party, if they undertake independent and opposing action in regard to the approaching elections, their complicity with Tammany will be too plain to be longer ignored.

If the men involved in this secession will not join the ranks in the fight against corruption, they cannot carry on a campaign of their own except in the direct interest of the enemy. That the people will not endure. Every man who connects himself with such a movement will be certainly and justly disgraced.

The disgraceful scenes which took place at the convention yesterday seem to be due entirely to the Tammanyites—although they, of course, will throw the blame on the other side. There is more need than ever for the active interference of the great body of the people. Let them show in a decided manner that they will never again support any man who receives pay from Tammany Hall, or who holds office under it. That is a perfectly plain and simple test, and it is one which we have a right to insist should be applied to the present difficulties.

From the New York Herald, Sept. 29.

The Republicans at Syracuse, according to our reports, have sought to emulate the old days of Democratic Convention holding in the City of Salt, and our graphic description of their opening proceedings calls vividly to mind the time when Fernando Wood, with his Custom House and police force bullies, endeavored to ride rough-shod over the party to which they professed to belong. The hall in which the convention met was for some hours a perfect Babel of confusion, and a spectator might well have believed himself to have been in the midst of an old-fashioned Tammany row, rather than in an assemblage of Republicans, who claim to possess all the virtue, all the patriotism, and all the intelligence of the country. Hard words were exchanged, blows were struck, pistols were drawn, and although no blood appears to have been shed, unless it may have been from the nose, the police were compelled to interfere, and the proceedings opened with a strong force of that body drawn up as a guard around the platform. Rufus Andrews, who has been the chief fugleman of Comptroller Connolly, in our recent municipal troubles, was prominent among the noisiest of the delegates, and made a Brutus-like appearance in the melee. A test vote having been speedily taken, the office-holders found themselves in a decided majority; but, in a commendable spirit of conciliation, they offered a resolution to the effect that the New York seats in the convention should be divided between the Conkling-Murphy and the Fenton-Greeley delegates, and that a reorganization of the party in this city should take place, under the auspices of the State General Committee on the understanding that no person holding office under the Tammany municipal government should be allowed a position on the committees. The Fenton faction evidently discovered in this movement an artfully devised plan to destroy their power in New York, where they claim to hold the regular organization of the party. They repudiated the stigma of being allies of Tammany, and refused to deliver themselves bound hand and foot into the power of the State Committee, which had already avowed itself as their enemy to their organization. Offering an indignant protest against the attempt to destroy the regular party organization in New York, they left the convention, and retired to the enjoyment of the creature comforts of the Syracuse House and the Globe Hotel. After the bolt from their body the convention's evidently grew alarmed over their work, and on the calling of the roll a resolution was offered looking toward a reconciliation in the party, and holding half the vote in the New York delegation still at the service of the bolters. The Fenton delegates, on the other hand, appear to mean business. Standing upon their rights as the representatives of the regular organization, they issued a call for a meeting of all their friends and adherents in Chautauqua, Onondaga, Kings, and other counties, to arrange for an independent convention. In view of this high-handed course, the Conkling office-holders appear to be disposed to change their conciliatory attitude, and it was rumored at a late hour last night that they would alter their base of operations and take hostile ground against the Fentonites both in their ticket and on their platform. It will be seen whether a night's reflection will serve to bring the disunited factions together once again, or whether we are to have a pitched Republican battle in the State this fall, as a set-off to the squabbles and troubles of the Democracy. There are rumors afloat to the effect that the latter is to be the result, and that the course of the Fenton-Greeley delegates is prompted by the Tammany leaders to help them out of their present awkward dilemma.

From the New York World, Sept. 29.

The Conkling men have the upper hand in the convention; but the smallness of their majority in the test vote on the election of Mr. White to the temporary Chairmanship (188 to 159) showed how little reason they have for congratulation. If Federal influence had not been used to pack the convention, the majority would have been the other way; and, even as it was, the Conkling faction succeeded only by bribing a score or two of delegates with money. Every delegate who voted with the minority must have been sensible that he was opposing the wishes of General Grant, and that the triumph of the Fenton faction would be a humiliation of the Republican President. Without the administration influence and Murphy's money, the Syracuse Convention would have repudiated General Grant. Grant's factitious and purchased triumph is a moral defeat.

The extreme virulence and acrimony which marks the proceedings of the convention will survive its adjournment and weaken the party throughout the canvass. Even if there should be an apparent truce, it will be deceitful and hollow. Perhaps Fenton and his friends will not go into an open bolt; but they will practice all sorts of covert hostility and be ready, at any time during the canvass, to stab the Conkling faction under the fifth rib. The *Tribune*, after its recent scathing exposures of Murphy as one of the most corrupt men in the country, is not going to accept him nor his backer, Grant, as political saints because they have secured the bribed endorsement of a slender majority of the State Convention. The petting and favor which the Custom House and the Administration have bestowed on the *Tribune's* hated newspaper rival, the *Times*, will have no tendency to slacken its hostility.

Although the corrupt Custom House Ring has got control of the convention, its opponents are resolute and defiant. When the convention had decided that the Murphy delegation from this city was regular, but offered, for the sake of harmony, to admit the Greeley delegation to seats by courtesy, the latter spurned the offer and withdrew in a body. Thereupon some of the uncontested rural delegates also withdrew, to the great surprise and consternation of Conkling and his friends. It is probable that the breach is too wide to be healed.

We feel no great satisfaction in these developments. We should prefer a square, honest fight, on questions of national and State policy, between the united Republican and the unbroken Democratic party. We wish to take the sense of the people on important questions of principle. A contest in which the Republican party is divided and crippled by venomous personal hostilities, and the Democratic party weakened by a great moral ulcer in this city, presents nothing very attractive to citizens who wish politics to be kept upon a high level.

But, so far as we can see, the balance of advantages between the two parties will remain about the same as it was before the recent exposures of municipal fraud. The Republicans will lose as much by their bitter intestine war as the Democrats will lose by unfaithful administration in the city. The Democratic party has, however, this advantage, that it can clear itself of all complicity with the misdeeds of the Tammany Ring, whereas the Republican party cannot appease the great outburst of wrath which has been so long gathering to explode in their State Convention. While deeply regretting that the canvass is likely to be of so unpleasant a character, we incline to think that the chances of Democratic success have not been impaired by the occurrences of the last two or three months.

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well his affidavit accusing [illegible] hamlus and Eugene J. Jack[illegible] mation received, of having [illegible] Hodge, on the 2[illegible] day of A[illegible] priated to their own use [illegible] amounting to $120,000, the [illegible] United States Government [illegible] advised Hodge to commit the [illegible] bezzlement of which he [illegible] himself guilty, and of having [illegible] him to commit said crime [illegible] Jackson are the brokers [illegible] Hodge, the defaulting Paym[illegible] in stocks.

The law of the United St[illegible] broker takes money from [illegible] ficial, knowing that money b[illegible] ty of the United States Go[illegible] guilty of conspiracy to defr[illegible] ment, and even though he [illegible] when he received such mo[illegible] the property of the govern[illegible] to restore it immediately [illegible] that it is not the private pro[illegible] ficial. The information ag[illegible] hamus & Jackson is no[illegible] aware that Hodge was em[illegible] from the government, but [illegible] ward became aware of th[illegible] omitted to restore the amo[illegible]

Commissioner Stillwell g[illegible] for the arrest of the brok[illegible] placed in the hands of Un[illegible] Marshals George B. Parye [illegible] son, who visited the office [illegible] Jackson, at 66 Exchange pl[illegible] yesterday afternoon, and co[illegible] to the United States build[illegible] street. The arrest had be[illegible] the disclosure of Major Hod[illegible] and consequently did not [illegible] Jackson or his neighbors. [illegible]

Mr. Polhamus, who res[illegible] has been confined to his be[illegible] a long time past, and could [illegible]

The Commissioner held [illegible] $25,000 bail each on the [illegible] and $10,000 each, addition[illegible] davit of similar charact[illegible] different. Messrs. Mortim[illegible] Angelo Meyers offered the[illegible] Jackson and were accepted [illegible] Jackson and his friends w[illegible] rejoicing to Delmonico's [illegible] was celebrated by a sumpt[illegible]

Mr. Jackson positively [illegible] cence of any complicity [illegible] and that he is innocent [illegible] all acquainted with the [illegible] thorough investigation.

THE CHICAGO E[illegible]

Ovations Along the [illegible] astic Reception in [illegible] Speeches by Messrs. [illegible] well—Response by [illegible] Brilliant Ball at the [illegible]

From the Leavenworth [illegible]

Promptly at the appoint[illegible] utes before 7 a. m.—the st[illegible] out from the levee with th[illegible] worth citizens who had be[illegible] ticipate in the excursio[illegible] formal opening of the [illegible] western Road. After tou[illegible] to take on a number of [illegible] boat crossed to the railro[illegible] the party took the cars w[illegible] ness to receive them. T[illegible] posed of three elegant [illegible] filled commissary car, all [illegible] command of Secretary A[illegible] eral stations along the [illegible] assembled in large numb[illegible] company, but nothing [illegible] transpired except a gre[illegible] delightful ride over a [illegible] beautiful country, till [illegible] Here the train from Chi[illegible] President of the United [illegible] number of other disting[illegible] was in waiting for the e[illegible]

Governor Harvey, Gen[illegible] Caldwell and Pomeroy, [illegible] and a few other pro[illegible] dent's car, where Gove[illegible] to His Excellency an [illegible] the following remarks: [illegible]

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The efforts of the Republican Convention yesterday to secure harmony without a sacrifice of principle turned out to be fruitless. The New York City delegations were offered seats on equal footing. They were also offered equal shares in naming the members of the State Central Committee. These propositions were made by a committee chosen by Hon. A. D. White, the temporary Chairman,—himself a man of pure fame,—from the representatives of the entire State, and they were accompanied by a resolution endorsing there organization of the party in the city by the present State Committee, and instructing its successor to endeavor to unite under that organization all the good men of the party. The report, as a whole, was rejected by the contesting (Tammany Republican) delegation, and the delegation with them. We regret the result, because, in common with other people, we have desired and hoped for harmony. It is impossible to have it, and the people can see why. What will be the next step of the "bolters," we cannot now say, but we warn them that, after having rejected a perfectly fair and impartial adjudication of their claims, by the highest tribunal of the Republican party, if they undertake independent and opposing action in regard to the approaching elections, their complicity with Tammany will be too plain to be longer ignored.

If the men involved in this secession will not join the ranks in the fight against corruption, they cannot carry on a campaign of their own except in the direct interest of the enemy. That the people will not endure. Every man who connects himself with such a movement will be certainly and justly disgraced.

The disgraceful scenes which took place at the convention yesterday seem to be due entirely to the Tammanyites—although they, of course, will throw the blame on the other side. There is more need than ever for the active interference of the great body of the people. Let them show in a decided manner that they will never again support any man who receives pay from Tammany Hall, or who holds office under it. That is a perfectly plain and simple test, and it is one which we have a right to insist should be applied to the present difficulties.

From the New York Herald, Sept. 28.

The Republicans at Syracuse, according to our report, have sought to emulate the old days of Democratic Convention holding in the City of Salt, and our graphic description of their opening proceedings calls vividly to mind the time when Fernando Wood, with his Custom House and police force bullies, endeavored to ride rough-shod over the party to which they professed to belong. The hall in which the convention met was for some hours a perfect Babel of confusion, and a spectator might well have believed himself to have been in the midst of an old-fashioned Tammany row, rather than in an assemblage of Republicans, who claim to possess all the virtues, all the patriotism, and all the intelligence of the country. Hard words were exchanged, blows were struck, pistols were drawn, and although no blood appears to have been shed, unless it may have been from the nose, the police were compelled to interfere, and the proceedings opened with a strong force of that body drawn up as a guard around the platform. Rufus Andrews, who has been the chief fugleman of Comptroller Connolly, in our recent municipal troubles, was prominent among the noisiest of the delegates, and made a Brutus-like appearance in the melee. A test vote having been speedily taken, the office-holders found themselves in a decided majority; but, in a commendable spirit of conciliation, they offered a resolution to the effect that the New York seats in the convention should be divided between the Conkling-Murphy and the Fenton-Greeley delegates, and that a reorganization of the party in this city should take place, under the auspices of the State General Committee, on the understanding that no person holding office under the Tammany municipal government should be allowed a position on the committee. The Fenton faction evidently discovered in this movement an artfully devised plan to destroy their power in New York, where they claim to hold the regular organization of the party. They repudiated the stigma of being allies of Tammany, and refused to deliver themselves bound hand and foot into the power of the State Committee, which had already avowed itself as an enemy to their organization. Offering an indignant protest against the attempt to destroy the regular party organization in New York, they left the convention, and retired to the enjoyment of the creature comforts of the Syracuse House and the Globe Hotel. After this bolt from their body the conventionists evidently grew alarmed over their work, and on the calling of the roll a resolution was offered looking toward a reconciliation in the morning, and holding half the vote in the New York delegation still at the service of the bolters. The Fenton delegates, on the other hand, appear to mean business. Standing upon their rights as the representatives of the regular organization, they issue a call for a meeting of all their friends and adherents in Chautauqua, Onondaga, Kings, and other counties, to arrange for an independent convention. In view of this high-handed course, the Conkling office-holders appear to be disposed to change their conciliatory attitude, and it was rumored at a late hour last night that they would alter their base of operations and take hostile ground against the Fentonites both in their ticket and on their platform. It will be seen whether a night's reflection will serve to bring the disunited factions together once again, or whether we are to have a pitched Republican battle in the State this fall, as a set-off to the squabbles and troubles of the Democracy. There are rumors afloat to the effect that the latter is to be the result, and that the course of the Fenton-Greeley delegates is prompted by the Tammany leaders to help them out of their present awkward dilemma.

From the New York World, Sept. 28.

The Conkling men have the upper hand in the convention; but the smallness of their majority in the test vote on the election of Mr. White to the temporary Chairmanship (186 to 159) showed how little reason they have for congratulation. If Federal influence had not been used to pack the convention, the majority would have been the other way; and, even as it was, the Conkling faction succeeded only by bribing a score or two of delegates with money. Every delegate who voted with the minority must have been sensible that he was opposing the wishes of General Grant, and that the triumph of the Fenton faction would be a humiliation of the Republican President. Without the administration influence and Murphy's money, the Syracuse Convention would have repudiated General Grant. Grant's factions and purchased triumph is a moral defeat.

The extreme virulence and acrimony which marks the proceedings of the convention will survive its adjournment and weaken the party throughout the canvass. Even if there should be an apparent truce, it will be deceitful and hollow. Perhaps Fenton and his friends will not go into an open bolt; but they will practice all sorts of covert hostility and be ready, at any time during the canvass, to stab the Conkling faction under the fifth rib. The Tribune, after its recent scathing exposures of Murphy as one of the most corrupt men in the country, is not going to accept him nor his backer, Grant, as political saints because they have secured the bribed endorsement of a slender majority of the State Convention. The petting and favor which the Custom House and the Administration have bestowed on the Tribune's hated newspaper rival, the Times, will have no tendency to slacken its hostility.

Although the corrupt Custom House Ring has got control of the convention, its opponents are resolute and defiant. When the convention had decided that the Murphy delegation from this city was regular, but offered, for the sake of harmony, to admit the Greeley delegation to seats by courtesy, the latter spurned the offer and withdrew in a body. Thereupon some of the uncontested rural delegates also withdrew, to the great surprise and consternation of Conkling and his friends. It is probable that the breach is too wide to be healed.

We feel no great satisfaction in these developments. We should prefer a square, honest fight, on questions of national and State policy, between the united Republican and the unbroken Democratic party. We wish to take the sense of the people on important questions of principle. A contest in which the Republican party is divided and crippled by venomous personal hostilities, and the Democratic party weakened by a great moral ulcer in this city, presents nothing very attractive to citizens who wish politics to be kept upon a high level.

But, so far as we can see, the balance of advantages between the two parties will remain about the same as it was before the recent exposures of municipal fraud. The Republicans will lose as much by their bitter intestine war as the Democrats will lose by unfaithful administration in the city. The Democratic party has, however, this advantage, that it can clear itself of all complicity with the misdeeds of the Tammany Ring, whereas the Republican party cannot suppress the great outburst of wrath which has been so long gathering to explode in their State Convention. While deeply regretting that the canvass is likely to be of so unpleasant a character, we incline to think that the chances of Democratic success have not been impaired by the occurrences of the last two or three months.

[illegible]

From the New York Sun, Sept. 27.

On Monday evening District Attorney Garvin proceeded to [illegible] ... well his affidavit accusing James A. Polhamus and Eugene J. Jackson, upon information received, of having with J. Ledyard Hodge, on the 20th day of April last, appropriated to their own use certain moneys, amounting to $190,000, the property of the United States Government, and of having advised Hodge to commit the crimes of embezzlement of which he has acknowledged himself guilty, and of having conspired with him to commit said crimes. Polhamus and Jackson are the brokers through whom Hodge, the defaulting Paymaster, operated in stocks.

The law of the United States is, that if a broker takes money from a government official, knowing that money to be the property of the United States Government, he is guilty of conspiracy to defraud the government, and even though he should not know when he received such moneys that it was the property of the government, he is bound to restore it immediately when he knows that it is not the private property of the official. The information against Messrs. Polhamus & Jackson is not that they were aware that Hodge was embezzling money from the government, but that they afterward became aware of the fact, and have omitted to restore the amount embezzled.

Commissioner Stillwell granted warrants for the arrest of the brokers. These were placed in the hands of United States Deputy Marshals George B. Purvis and John Robinson, who visited the office of Polhamus & Jackson, at 66 Exchange place, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and took Mr. Jackson to the United States building in Chambers street. The arrest had been expected since the disclosure of Major Hodge's defalcation, and consequently did not surprise either Mr. Jackson or his neighbors.

Mr. Polhamus, who resides in Brooklyn, has been confined to his bed by sickness for a long time past, and could not appear.

The Commissioner held both gentlemen in $25,000 bail each on the above complaint, and $10,000 each, additional, on another affidavit of similar character, but technically different. Messrs. Mortimer Hendricks and Angelo Meyers offered themselves as bondsmen, and were accepted. Thereupon Mr. Jackson and his friends went on their way rejoicing to Delmonico's, where the event was celebrated by a sumptuous lunch.

Mr. Jackson positively asserts his innocence of any complicity in Hodge's crimes, and that he is innocent is the impression of all acquainted with the firm. He courts a thorough investigation.

THE CHICAGO EXCURSION.

Ovations Along the Route—Enthusiastic Reception in Leavenworth—Speeches by Messrs. Harvey and Caldwell—Response by General Grant—Brilliant Ball at the Planters' House.

From the Leavenworth Bulletin, Sept. 27.

Promptly at the appointed hour—ten minutes before 7 a. m.—the steamer Ella pushed out from the levee with the party of Leavenworth citizens who had been invited to participate in the excursion to celebrate the formal opening of the Chicago & Southwestern Road. After touching at the Fort to take on a number of military guests, the boat crossed to the railway landing, where the party took the cars which were in readiness to receive them. The train was composed of three elegant coaches, and a well-filled commissary car, all under the immediate command of Secretary Allen. At the several stations along the road people were assembled in large numbers to welcome the company, but nothing of special interest transpired except a general good time and a delightful ride over a good road, through a beautiful country, till arriving at Trenton. Here the train from Chicago, containing the President of the United States and a large number of other distinguished passengers, was in waiting for the escort.

Governor Harvey, General Pope, Senators Caldwell and Pomeroy, Mayor Haldeman, and a few others proceeded to the President's car, where Governor Harvey extended to His Excellency an informal welcome, in the following remarks:

"MR. PRESIDENT: On behalf of the gentlemen accompanying me, and in the name of the people of the State we represent, I have the pleasing duty to perform of welcoming you in this informal manner to the young and gallant State of Kansas. A formal welcome will be extended you by Senator Caldwell, upon your arrival at Leavenworth, and it only remains for me, at the present time, to assure you that the people of Kansas will feel highly honored by this visit from the honorable Chief Magistrate of the nation, and will lose no opportunity to show their high regard to yourself and their approbation of your official conduct."

The President acknowledged the welcome in a few remarks, after which he received the congratulations of the crowd, shaking hands with the whole company, including the party from Leavenworth and the citizens of Trenton.

Returning, the train reached the boat landing about 7 o'clock in the evening. Three-quarters of an hour afterward the steamer landed the party at the Levee, foot of Delaware street, where thousands of the people of Leavenworth were in waiting to pay their respects to the distinguished visitors. The President, and the citizens of Illinois and Missouri composing the party, were welcomed by Senator Caldwell in the following remarks:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have been called upon by my fellow-citizens of Kansas to perform the very agreeable duty of welcoming you to our young State, and to invite you to partake freely of the hospitalities of our citizens.

"I regret that some one more accustomed to public addresses than I had not been chosen. But I can assure you none could have been selected whose heart could receive you more warmly than mine.

"At any time and under any circumstances the people of Kansas would be glad to meet with the people of the great States of Missouri and Illinois; but to meet you upon an occasion like this—the celebration of the completion of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, the extension of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad to Leavenworth, an enterprise in which our entire State of Kansas feels the deepest interest—affords us, I assure you, especial pleasure. And although this enterprise is one of incalculable benefit and importance to the entire State, offering a new, short, and independent line from Chicago to Kansas, yet nowhere has its progress been watched with such solicitude, and with such earnest desire for its success, as by my fellow-citizens of Leavenworth, that city being the western terminus of the line. And none do rejoice more than they in the happy consummation of the great work; and we propose in the rejoicings of to-day to bury any differences or dissensions which may have occurred in the past.

"The people of the United States are justly proud of Chicago, and the world ought to be, for her prosperous career has no parallel among the cities of modern times. I am (as I have no doubt you have all observed) a young man, and yet I am three years older than the great city of Chicago—the town of Chicago having been organized in 1833, and containing then only twenty-eight voters. In 1850 its population had increased to 28,000. Since then the increase has astonished the world. In 1850 there were less than 100 miles of railway centring at Chicago; now there are nearly 5,000 miles, and the great State of Illinois is literally cobwebbed with iron bands. But I might talk about Chicago and Illinois until I should weary you; I will, therefore, with your permission, say something about your young sister State, Kansas, and, as many of you may not have before visited our borders, I trust you will not consider it in bad taste if I should speak somewhat enthusiastically of our young Commonwealth. We do not propose at present to show you a Chicago, or an Illinois; but we are ambitious, and if you will give us but twenty years we will promise to come as near to it as any State in the Union, with a fair amount of energy, accomplishing.

"But we desire you to see what but ten years ago was the Territory of Kansas, the organic act of which was passed in 1854,—only seventeen years ago—then uninhabited except by the Indian and the buffalo, and marked upon our maps as a part of the 'Great American Desert.' Now we have a State of 400,000 souls, dotted all over with cities, towns, thriving villages, and cultivated farms—a State which ten years ago could not boast of a single mile of railway; now we have within our borders more than 1,500 miles in operation, and as many more projected; a soil of unsurpassed fertility, and a climate as genial and health-inspiring as that of sunny Italy, with coal and other minerals of excellent quality cropping out of every hill.

"We would like to have you visit the beautiful and historic cities of Lawrence, Atchison, Topeka, Fort Scott, and other prosperous and thriving towns. We intend to show you Fort Leavenworth, the handsomest and most important military reservation in the United States, and we promise you will have ample time to visit and accept of the hospitalities of the citizens of Leavenworth—a city, the site of which, fifteen years ago was covered with hazel brush, and the solitude of the surrounding hills disturbed only by the red man, or by the shrill whistle of some steamer whose enterprising Captain had thus far pioneered her up the mighty river. Now, we will take pride in showing you a city of 25,000 souls, only 5,000 less than your own great Chicago had in the year 1850, [illegible] years of her existence. We shall also take pleasure in showing you our great highway and railroad bridge, now so rapidly approaching completion, and which will be a short, but very important part of your line. This structure, when completed, will be the finest yet constructed across the Missouri, and is one in which our people take special pride, because originated by our own citizens, and with home capital.

"But perhaps I cannot impress upon you more strongly the great progress that has been made west of the Missouri River during the past ten years than by referring to the fact that ten years ago, all the supplies necessary for the Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and all that vast region west of the Missouri, were transported to their destination in ox wagons, requiring three months to make the round trip to Denver, and six months to Salt Lake. The number of cattle and wagons necessary to do this work would surprise any one not familiar with the business. I was then largely engaged in the business of transporting across the plains, and from 1861 to 1867 loaded annually, at Fort Leavenworth and other points on the Missouri river, about 6,000 wagons, each wagon being drawn by twelve head of cattle, thus employing annually in the transportation of supplies, about 72,000 head of cattle and some 5,000 men; and this was only a portion of the great aggregate of men and animals then employed. Now, thanks to our energetic railroad men, and thanks to our always find the citizens of Chicago, all this business is done by a comparatively small number of engines and cars, and the iron horse now speeds in safety across the great plains, which five short years ago were travelled only by the slow and cumbrous ox team.

"In my opinion, railroad men and railroads are to-day doing more to settle the vexed Indian question than all other agencies combined. The railroad is the great civilizer of the country. Look at our Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific, built, as they were, in spite of hostile tribes, with companies of soldiers to guard the workmen as they slowly dug their way through hill and dale; yet no sooner do we find the road completed and trains running than the sullen savage retires in disgust from the line of the road, and watches from some neighboring hill the passing trains as they rush over his native plains faster than the wind, each mile of track, for all the purposes of protection to civilization being equal to a thousand men. But this is not all; on, and on, speeds the iron horse, until he mounts the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and plunges, as it were, right down into the heart of Mormondom, awakening old Brigham from his licentious dreams, and warning him that the end of his wicked reign is near at hand.

"And now one word to our friends from the great State of Missouri, to whom we are indebted for many courtesies on this occasion. We are happy to meet them on such favorable terms; a few years ago, an invitation to an excursion through Missouri would have been respectfully declined. A little difference of opinion then existed between the people of Kansas and Missouri. I think the coldness originated about 1854–55, and was kept up with some feeling until about 1865. During that period a number of the citizens of Missouri found their way to Kansas, and we could not prevail upon them to return; but, fellow-citizens, I rejoice that the great cause of all our troubles (slavery) has been removed, and that we can now extend to each other the right hand of fellowship and unite our efforts in the great interests of freedom, progress, and peace.

"In referring to the return of peace and good will throughout the land, I cannot refrain from noticing the pleasing fact that at this very time, to-day, the people of the border counties of Missouri and Kansas are assembled at Fort Scott in attendance at the great Kansas and Missouri Fair, and in friendly contest for the supremacy in fruit, grain and stock, are burying all the differences of the past.

"This occasion is honored by the presence of President Grant, who has joined the excursion here at Chicago, is now with us and the guest of our citizens. It is not necessary that one word should be said in his behalf. He is alike distinguished for his patriotism and achievements in the field, his ability and honesty as Chief Magistrate of the nation, and modesty as a private citizen, and we all bid him welcome. To him and to you, friends from Illinois, Missouri and elsewhere, in the name of the people of Kansas, I extend a cordial welcome."

At the conclusion of his remarks, Senator Caldwell introduced President Grant, who stepped out to the guard railing of the boat, and spoke as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: For as much of this demonstration as is intended for myself, I return my most sincere thanks, but as the gentleman to whose courtesy we are indebted for this excursion is very anxious to make a speech, I will not detain you, but take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Winston, President of the Chicago & Southwestern Railway."

The people "saw the point," and responded with three hearty cheers for President Grant. Mr. Winston was taken somewhat by surprise, but came forward and made a few apt and pointed remarks.

After the speaking, Mr. and Mrs. Grant were escorted to the residence of Senator Caldwell, whose guests they are while in the city, and the other members of the party went to enjoy the hospitalities of the Planters' House, where they were entertained after supper by a grand ball given under the auspices of the Young Men's Social Club.

The dancing party given in honor of the President and the excursion party, at the Planters', last evening, was very largely attended, and the measure of hilarity and attraction was complete. The beauty of Leavenworth and the gallantry of Chicago were displayed to a charming extent. President Grant was present for an hour in the early part of the evening, and the ladies and gentlemen of Leavenworth had the pleasure of grasping his hand.

Senator Caldwell, and Senator Pomeroy and wife, were also in the ball-room, receiving and introducing friends to the party.

THE LOSS OF THE HURD.

Full Particulars Concerning the Disaster—Arrival of Captain Harrison, the Only Survivor—His Statement.

From the Detroit Tribune, Sept. 28.

Captain Harrison, of the ill-fated schooner C. H. Hurd, which was wrecked, as already published, on Friday night last, on Lake Michigan, arrived here yesterday on the City of Montreal, and brought with him the remains of his wife. A Tribune reporter called upon him, to whom he gave the following account of the loss of the vessel and the drowning of her crew and his family:

The three-masted schooner C. H. Hurd left Chicago about 6 o'clock Thursday night, with a cargo of corn for Buffalo. The wind was fair and all canvas was set. The vessel continued on her course all night, the wind still being favorable and blowing about the same until about noon on Friday. The wind then shifted somewhat until it was about southwest, and from that time until evening it continued to increase in velocity till at 4 o'clock it was blowing a living gale. I had been on deck all day watching the progress of the vessel, and sometimes taking the wheel, in order to take the most advantage possible of the fair wind. Sail had been shorted at various times during the day as the velocity of the wind increased, and at 4 o'clock, when the dog watch was called, and the vessel was under nothing but her mainsail, foresail, jib, and flying jib, that being, for a three-masted vessel, very short sail. At this time the seas were running mountain high, and, although the vessel staggered under even the small amount of canvas she carried, it was absolutely necessary to drive her fast enough to keep away from the seas which were running directly astern. At 6 o'clock, having just come up from supper, the vessel was about three miles S. S. W. from the southwest end of South Manitou Island. A sea of more than usual height came towering over the stern, rushed with irresistible force over the taffrail, and immediately took complete possession of the vessel fore and aft, sweeping everything not lashed down overboard. The schooner was deep loaded, having on board 27,700 bushels of corn, and was already down nearly to the plank-shear in the water, so that when this sea came aboard its weight sunk her down until the scuppers and the lower part of the bulwarks were completely under water. The pressure of the water outside the bulwarks being greater than that inside, prevented the water from escaping, and the schooner was thus held down while sea after sea swept over her. One of them lifted the whole top part of the after cabin and dashed it overboard. The water then rushed into the cabin, and from there found its way into the hold. The forecastle scuttle was also washed away, and some of the water got into the hold by that means. This was the only way in which the water could effect an entrance, as all three of the hatches were double battened down, with double tarpaulins, and were perfectly tight. An extra squall striking the schooner at this time, she was thrown on her beam ends, which caused her to labor heavily. I was then standing at the wheel with one of the sailors, and had given orders to settle away the mainsail in order to ease the vessel, when another heavy sea washed over her, carrying with it myself and the man at the wheel. I saved myself by catching hold of the reef tackle-fall of the main boom, which was hanging over the side, and succeeded in drawing myself on deck. The other man went down. I had previously given instructions to the mate, my brother, to take my wife and child up into the mizzen rigging, saying that I would take care of the schooner. He did so, and when I got aboard, I saw him with my wife and child in the mizzen-top. The men had now also taken to the rigging, and seeing that the vessel was rapidly filling and going down, and that nothing could be done to save her, I threw off my coat, hat and boots, and prepared for the worst that could come. I then clambered into the main rigging, but had not got more than half-way up, when the vessel gave a sudden lurch and went down almost instantaneously, taking with her all the crew that were left, and my brother, wife, and child.

The suction of the sinking vessel dragged me down a considerable distance, but after being under water what seemed to me a very long time, and when my breath was almost gone, I at length reached the surface. A portion of the cabin roof that had been swept off was close beside me, and on this I clambered, and held myself by means of an iron ring that had been used for hanging a lamp in the cabin. In this way I continued for eleven hours, and only by the most determined efforts kept from perishing from cold and exhaustion. There was on the cabin roof an overcoat, and I held this in one hand, watching for an opportunity to put it on, while with the other I clung to the iron ring. The sea continued to run high and to wash over me, but by turning face toward it, shutting my eyes, and holding my breath until a sea passed over, I was still enabled to keep my hold.

After midnight the wind lulled somewhat, and enabled me to throw the overcoat over my shoulders, although I was so numb as scarcely to be able to move. I found that I was rapidly becoming stiff, and that it was impossible for me to open my mouth. Thinking that something must be done to keep up the circulation, I had to resort to kicking with my feet, and striking the timbers with a piece of pine board that I discovered, held close between my knees. About daylight, being then entirely exhausted, I came in sight of land, which proved to be the southwest end of the North Manitou Island, and shortly after the raft was landed by a great wave high and dry on the beach. I crawled out of the reach of the water and laid down on the beach, thinking that I had only come to a dry place to die. After lying down for some time I roused myself, thinking that life depended upon exertion and finding some habitation. Then, crawling to some land a little higher than the surrounding country, I looked around in all directions, and finally saw a wood-dock and some fishing huts about 2½ miles from where I stood. My feet were now, from cold and from kicking the roof of the cabin, very much swollen and extremely sore and tender. Getting two sticks on the beach for canes, however, I managed to make my way over a stony beach and with bare feet, about two miles, sometimes falling down and crawling, and again getting up and walking with the aid of the canes. When about half a mile from the dock, I made some signals to the fishermen and dropped down, unable to proceed any further. The fishermen came to my relief and took me to their huts, where I was kindly treated and had every possible means of restoration applied. I remained there three days, when I was brought to this city by the propeller City of Montreal.

Captain Harrison further states that the vessel was not strained so as to spring a leak, as about an hour before she foundered the pumps were sounded, and she was found to be perfectly dry. The name of the first mate was Sidney M. Harrison; of the second mate, James Wilson. Christopher Ohlsen is the name of one of the sailors. The names of the others and of the steward the Captain does not know, they having only shipped at Chicago last trip. Wilson, the second mate, leaves a wife and four children. The owners of the vessel are confident that her loss is not to be attributed to mismanagement. Captain Harrison is a thorough sailor, having been twenty-eight years on the lakes, and for the past nine years in the employ of Messrs. P. J. Ralph & Co., the owners of the Hurd.

REAL ESTATE.

Warranted deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Thursday, September 28:

Douglas place, 75 ft e of Rhodes av, s f, 58x128 ft; Sept. 6	$5,000
Halsted st, 125 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x125 ft; Sept. 28	950
McGregor st, [illegible] ft e of Hanover st, n f, [illegible]; Aug. 1	3,500
McGregor st, [illegible] ft e of Hanover st, s f, [illegible]; Aug. 1	2,000
Burnside st, [illegible] ft n of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x110 ft; Sept. 28	2,400
Hoyne st, [illegible] ft s of Adams st, [illegible]; Sept. 19	8,175
Hubbard st, n e cor of Elizabeth st, s f, [illegible]; Sept. 19	4,065
Emerald st, [illegible] ft s of Thirty-seventh st, w f, [illegible]; Sept. 23	200
Crippen st, [illegible] ft e of State st, n f, [illegible] ft; Sept. [illegible]	1,500
McGregor st, [illegible] ft e of Buddan st, n f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 28	1,400
Homan st, [illegible] ft e of Reese st, s f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 27	1,900

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Fullerton av, n w corner of Sheffield av, s f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 28	10,000
Turner st, [illegible] ft e of Hoyne st, s f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 15	960

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wabash av, [illegible] ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 9	3,500
State st, bet Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth sts, [illegible] acres; Aug. 22	12,500
On e f bet Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth sts, and s w corner of State st, n f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 26	6,000
Forty-seventh st, [illegible] ft e of Stewart av, s f, [illegible] ft; Oct. 26, 1870	775
Wentworth av, n e corner of Fifty-first st, e f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 18	900
Indiana av, [illegible] ft n of Forty-sixth st, e f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 16	2,350
Prairie av, [illegible] ft n of Fiftieth st, e f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 14	2,000
Wallace st, [illegible] ft n of Forty-seventh st, w f, [illegible] ft; Aug. 17, 1870	660

WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.

Warren av, 90 ft w of Falls st, n f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 9	1,000
Warren av, s w corner of Falls st, n f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 28	1,000
Washington st, [illegible] ft e of Staunton st, n f, [illegible] ft; Aug. 25	5,000
Warren av, [illegible] ft w of Western av, n f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 13	2,500
Warren av, [illegible] ft n of Fulton st, [illegible] ft; Sept. 28	4,000
Sheridan av, [illegible] ft s of Filmore st, [illegible] ft; Aug. 25	3,000
[illegible]	20,000

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.

There were no important changes in the local money market to-day. The country demand for currency, however, seems to be somewhat larger this week than last, and the general demand for bank accommodation is increasing, as might naturally be expected at this season of the year. There are, however, no symptoms of the stringency which prevailed at this time last year, and we see no reason to change the view that has prevailed with the most observant business men for several months—that the money markets generally will be easier this fall and winter than during the corresponding periods of last year.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 1-10 discount. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at ⅛ discount.

The following were the telegraphic quotations to-day:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

Opening a. m.	114⅝	[illegible] p. m.	114⅝
10:00 a. m.	114⅝	[illegible] p. m.	114⅝
10:40 a. m.	114⅝	[illegible] p. m.	114⅝
11:15 a. m.	114⅝	[illegible] p. m.	114⅝
12:40 p. m.	114⅝	Close	114⅝
1:30 p. m.	114⅝		

SECURITIES IN LONDON—1:30 P. M.

Consols, 93⅜; 5-20s, 62 ... 92⅝

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

GOVERNMENTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Sixes, 1881	118	118¾
5-20s, 1862, large	113⅛	113⅝
5-20s, 1864	113⅛	113⅝
5-20s, 1865	113⅛	113⅝
5-20s, 1865, January and July	114⅛	114⅝
5-20s, 1867, January and July	114⅛	114⅝
5-20s, 1868, January and July	114⅛	114⅝
10-40s, large, ex-coup	111	111⅜
10-40s, small	111	111⅜
U. S. Pacific, currency 6s	114	114⅝
U. S. new 5 per cent loan (gold)		109 & int
Northern Pacific 7-30s		100 & int
Union Pacific Railroad bonds, net		[illegible]
Union land grant bonds, net		[illegible]
Central Pacific Railroad bonds, net		102
Chicago city 7s	101	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	101	[illegible]
Gold and gold coupons		114⅝
Silver	105	[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

	Buying.	Selling.
160s	[illegible]	160
120s	[illegible]	147
80s, war of 1812	78	80
40s, war of 1812	41	45
Agricultural College land scrip		170@175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Gold dull and firm; 114⅝ in the morning. From 1-32 per day to 1 per cent per annum was paid for use, and, later, from 2 to 4 per cent for carrying. The clearings were $47,000,000.

Governments were quiet and firm, without material change in price. There was a marked change in the temper of speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day, especially during the forenoon, and the feeling was more bullish than for some time past. The volume of business increased, and prices steadily advanced to the close of the day, when the highest prices were made. The advance was equal to ½@2½, and extended through the entire list of speculative securities. The strongest stocks were Western Union, Pacific Mail, Rock Island, Lake Shore, and Northwestern. The greatest advance was in New Jersey Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. The market closed active and strong.

Money closed easy at 5@6 per cent.

The only change of importance in State bonds was in new South Carolinas, which advanced from 51 to 52.

Sterling, 109⅝.

Governments:			
Coupons, '81	118⅝	Coupons, '67	114⅝
Coupons, '62	113⅝	Coupons, '68	114⅝
Coupons, '64	113⅝	10-40s	111⅝
Coupons, '65	113⅝	Currency 6s	115⅝
Coupons, (new)	114⅝		
State bonds:			
Missouris	96	Old Virginias	61⅝
Old Tennessees	71	Old N. Carolinas	41⅝
New Tennessees	71⅝	New N. Carolinas	23⅝
New Virginias	68⅝		
Stocks:			
Canton	77⅝	Rock Island	110⅝
W. U. Telegraph	67	New Jersey Cent'l	112⅝
Quicksilver	10⅝	St. Paul	55⅝
Mariposa	12⅝	St. Paul pfd	81⅝
Mariposa pfd	34	Wabash	63⅝
Adams Express	83⅝	Wabash pfd	85⅝
Wells & Fargo	50⅝	Fort Wayne	97⅝
American	70	Terre Haute	21
United States	56⅝	Terre Haute pfd	57
Pacific Mail	51⅝	C. & A.	117⅝
New York Central	95⅝	C. & A. pfd	118⅝
N. Y. C. scrip	90⅝	Ohio & M.	42⅝
Erie	31⅝	C. C. & C.	82⅝
Erie pfd	57	C. B. & Q.	150
Harlem	119	Lake Shore	107⅝
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Reading	114⅝	Illinois Central	133⅝
Michigan Central	118	Union Pacific	30⅝
Pittsburg	120	Union Pacific bonds	84⅝
Northwestern	68⅝	Central Pacific	101⅝
Northwestern pfd	84⅝		

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point for the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 441 cars wheat; 416 cars corn; 34,300 bu No. 2 do; 18 cars oats; 14,500 bu No. 2 do; 50 cars rye; 132 cars barley. Total (1,303 cars), 558,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 1,105 bu wheat; 5,798 bu corn; 1,090 bu oats; 271 bu rye; 3,452 bu barley.

The produce markets to-day were all higher, and most of them more active. Our receipts were larger, but an important advance in Liverpool, all round, had the effect of causing buoyancy in New York, and revived the spirits that flagged rather heavily last evening. A greater change in tone is seldom witnessed in two consecutive days. Yesterday nearly all wanted to sell, though not offering enough to break the markets. To-day buyers were very numerous, and sellers rather slow. The speculative demand was especially urgent, and principally local in its character.

The Board of Trade refused, to-day, to vote the proposed sum of $2,000 toward making up the loss on the recent swine exhibition. The motion to appropriate was laid on the table.

The stimulus to prices on the other side of the Atlantic is a very sharp one—and very unusual. It can scarcely be interpreted to mean anything else than that dealers there are wakening up to a sense of the situation, which has been understood and acted upon here for some weeks past, while our Western operators were wondering why the markets of Europe did not show greater strength. But the average British mind is proverbially slow (the French used to say perfide also). There is no doubt that English merchants recognized the fact of short crops long since, and were prepared to expect much higher prices. But the advance hitherto made seems to have called out deliveries from the English farmers in sufficient amounts to keep the markets well supplied, with the addition of a moderate increase in imports from America. It may be that the sharp movement reported from Liverpool to-day will prove to be but a temporary advance, but the majority of operators here seemed to think otherwise, the higher prices being general, and not confined to one market, as might be the case under a temporary scarcity.

Highwines were firm at yesterday's outside price, being reported stronger in New York ($1.00 per gallon), and many parties were asking 95c here, but the Western advance can scarcely keep pace with the Eastern, owing to the increasing cost of transportation. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 94½c.

Lake freights were active, and again ½c higher, there being considerable anxiety to ship out the grain now here, while the supply of vessels is light in proportion to the demand. Sail rates to Buffalo were 13@13½c on wheat, 12@12½c on corn, and [illegible] on oats to Buffalo. Wheat was taken to Kingston at 19c; and to Oswego at 17½@18c. Barley to Ogdensburgh at 17c. Through rates to New York were quoted at 31c on wheat, 25c on corn, and 20c on oats. A total of 19 grain charters was reported, including two yesterday, which will carry out 190,000 bu wheat, 145,000 bu corn, 100,500 bu oats, and 18,000 bu barley.

A further advance of 5c per 100 lbs on grain, bulk meats, and fourth-class freight, and 10c per brl on flour, to all Eastern points, will be made on Monday next. A corresponding advance is expected in lake and rail freights. We note also an upward tendency in ocean freights, the result of the two being materially to widen the difference between quotations here and in Europe. The New York Bulletin says:

"In realization of the prediction we ventured concerning the course of marine transportation rates last Saturday, in an article on the state of the domestic and foreign petroleum trade, the freights have again advanced. There are more inquiries now for vessels, and at better prices, than there have been for a month. This fact imposes at once a check upon the upward tendency of values for American products for export, and on grain, flour, and petroleum—if the present rate of 9d to 7s 3d per 280 lbs shall hold—the prices must decline, even though such abatement will be made at the sacrifice of a portion of the legitimate value of some of our products."

Provisions were rather easier, and less active. Liverpool was reported ls per brl higher on pork, and 6d per 112 lbs higher on lard, but the hogs continue to come in at such a rate as to effectually prevent an advance here. Hogs were lower to-day, but, notwithstanding the concession on the part of sellers, a great many were left in the pens unsold. There was some demand for pork, in jobbing lots for shipment, and and a moderate inquiry for "spot" to fill contracts maturing this month, which kept up the market on cash lots, and options for winter delivery, though not specially wanted, were steady in sympathy. There was little demand for lard, and less for meats. There are some orders for meats here, but buyers hold off in view of the liberal receipts of hogs; meats were freely offered, to-day, at yesterday's quotations.

The following was the closing range of prices: Mess pork, regular, cash, or seller the month, $13.87½@14.00; do seller October, $13.87½@13.00; do seller December, $12.25@12.37½; do seller January, $13.25@13.30. Lard, cash or seller the month, 9½@9⅝c; do seller December, 8¾c; do seller January, 8½c; summer rendered lard, 9c. Sweet pickled hams at 10½@11½c. Green hams, of light average, quoted at 8½c seller November, and 8c seller December; do, taken as they run, held at 7½c. Dry salted meats (loose) from winter-slaughtered hogs at 6¼c for shoulders; 8½@8¾c for short ribs; 7½c for short clear. Boxed meats at 6½c for shoulders; 7⅝@7½c for short ribs; 7½c for short clear. Bacon meats quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9c for short ribs, and 9½c for short clear; hams in bacon at 13@15c. Mess beef at $13.00; extra mess beef at $15.50; butchers' lots quoted at $9.50@10.00 for mess, and $11.00@12.00 for extra mess. Tallow at 8@8⅝c, and greases at 5½@7¼c. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls mess pork at $13.00; 1,000 brls do, seller the year, at $13.00; 500 brls do, seller January, at $13.37½; 500 brls do at $13.25; 100 brls do, buyer the year, at $12.80; 250 tcs lard, seller January, at 8½c; 150 tcs summer do at 9c; 20,000 lbs shoulders (dressed hogs) at 6½c; 20,000 lbs rejected shoulders at 5c; 50,000 lbs short ribs (light averages) at 7c.

Flour was in active demand to-day, principally for shipment, but holders demanded an advance of 12½@15c per brl in consequence of 25c improvement in New York, and a reported active demand across the Atlantic. But several buyers refused to pay asking prices; hence not much business was done. Spring extras sold at $5.50@7.00, the outside for choice. The sales on other qualities were not of sufficient magnitude to establish quotations, but they shared in the general firmness. Sales were as follows: White Winter Extras—25 brls "Capital" at $7.50; 350 brls on private terms. Spring Extras—200 brls choice Minnesotas at $7.00; 100 brls Minnesotas at $6.75; 200 brls "Pine Island Anchor" and 500 brls "Rodman's" at $6.50; 750 brls at $6.00; 150 brls at $5.75; 50 brls at $5.50; 1,050 brls on private terms. Spring Superfines—100 brls at $4.50. Total, 3,475 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $13.50.

Wheat was excited, at times feverish, and averaged 2½c higher. An advance of 1@2d in Liverpool was reported early, and New York was quoted strong, with $1.55 bid. This called out a liberal demand, both speculative and for shipment, that quickly produced a sharp upward movement, though the receipts were again larger, and freight rates advanced ½c. There was much more doing for this month than usual, a great many of the September shorts having held back hitherto, believing that the market would drop before the limiting time arrived for delivery. The near approach of the close of the month sent them in as buyers, and they willingly took the cash grain offered, when the option was not on sale. And for this reason the difference between seller this month and seller October practically vanished to-day. There was a fair demand for the future, but not enough to widen the preference for last half of next month. On the Early Board seller October sold at $1.20@1.22. On 'Change the market opened at $1.21¾, improved to $1.23, and closed at $1.22¾. Seller the month closed at $1.22¾, the same for seller the year. Seller last half of October sold at $1.21½@1.23¾. No. 1 spring was in active demand, closing strong at $1.24¾. No. 3 spring closed at $1.15¾; and rejected do at $1.10@1.10¼. Winter wheat was very quiet; not so much wanted; but improved back to the prices of Wednesday. Cash sales were reported of 4,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.24¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.24; 400 bu do at $1.23¾; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23¾; 30,600 bu do (part hard) at $1.22¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.22¾; 26,200 bu do at $1.22¼; 76,800 bu do at $1.22; 19,000 bu do at $1.21¾; 77,800 bu do at $1.21½; 17,200 bu do at $1.21¼; 9,200 bu do at $1.21¼; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.18¾; 6,800 bu do at $1.18½; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.10¼; 5,600 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu No. 2 red winter at $1.30. Total, 261,200 bu.

Corn was active, at an average advance of 1¼c. The early Liverpool telegram quoted an advance of 1s 3d per 480 lbs, and New York was higher in sympathy. The effect of this was to cause a rush from the short interest, especially for this month, and, though there was a subsequent lull in the activity of the early morning, prices were well sustained throughout. The shipping demand was again very small, in proportion to the receipts, but the cash offerings were readily taken to fill options. On the Early Board seller October sold at 47@48c. On 'Change the option ranged between 47⅝@48¼c, closing at 48@48⅛c. Seller the month or cash No. 2 was about ⅛c below October; No. 1 was more active at 48c. Rejected was very quiet at 46c. Cash sales were reported of 10,200 bu No. 1 at 48c; 156,000 bu No. 2 at 48c; 51,800 bu do at 47⅝c; 64,400 bu do at 47⅝c; 800 bu rejected at 46c; 17,000 bu yellow at 48½c; 11,200 bu No. 2 at 48½c afloat. Total, 292,000 bu.

Oats were very active, and ¾@1½c higher, in sympathy with wheat and corn, and in consequence of a stronger feeling in New York. There was a much better demand for shipment, and the short interest took hold freely, while there was much more of buying to hold than has been noticed for some time past. The market was very steady, at 29½@30c seller the month, and 30@30¼c seller October, closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 78,800 bu at 30¼c; 26,600 bu at 30⅛c; 200,000 bu at 30c; 20,000 bu at 29⅝c; 45,000 bu at 29½c; 3,000 bu rejected at 27½c; 2,400 bu do at 27⅝c; 1,200 bu do at 27½c; 1,200 bu white by sample at 34c; 2,400 bu do at 33c. Total, 389,400 bu.

Rye was 1½c higher, and very strong, the receipts not being heavy, while a much better feeling was reported from New York. The market for No. 2 opened at 63½c, improved to 65½c, and closed at 65@65½c. No. 1 was nominally about the same price; ½c more was asked, but no one would pay it. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 66c; 8,200 bu do at 65½c; 36,800 bu do at 65½c; 4,800 bu do at 65⅛c; 17,400 bu do at 65c; 1,200 bu do at 64c; 800 bu do at 63½c. Total, 69,600 bu. Seller October sold at 65@65½c.

Barley was active, and ¾@1c higher, with a good demand for all grades. The market opened at 61½c, and improved to 62½c, closing firm at 62c. Seller October sold at 61@61½c, and seller last half do at 62c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 (Northwestern) at 64c; 4,000 bu do at 63½c; 5,600 bu do at 63⅛c; 21,200 bu do at 62c; 4,000 bu do at 61⅝c; 5,600 bu do at 61½c; 4,800 bu do at 61c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 54½c; 1,600 bu do at 54c; 1,600 bu do at 53½c; 800 bu do at 58c; 800 bu rejected at 48c; 400 bu by sample at 80c; 2,200 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 73c; 800 bu do at 72c; 800 bu do at 70c; 800 bu do at 66c; 800 bu do at 65c; 800 bu do at 58c. Total, 60,400 bu.

The demand for dry goods continues active, and prices rule firm and unchanged. Groceries were fairly active at former prices. Metals and tinners' stock were in good inquiry at previous quotations. A moderate demand existed for boots and shoes, and prices were steady and unaltered. Drugs and chemicals were in meagre inquiry at former prices. Seeds sold at $2.00@2.40 for timothy, clover at $5.50@5.75, and flax at $1.60@1.65. The demand for oils was of a liberal character, and for linseed and turpentine prices were firm and higher, the former advancing to 88@92c, and the latter to 68@70c. The market for lard oil was weak and lower in sympathy with lard, there being free sellers at 3c decline from the prices current early in the week. Butter was quiet and unchanged. Choice qualities were inquired for to a fair extent, but aside from this little was doing. Bagging was steady as previously quoted. Cheese, coal, fish and fruits were firm at unchanged prices. Cider sold to a fair extent at $5.50@8.25 per brl. The cattle market was lifeless and weak. Hogs were dull and unsettled, closing heavy at a slight decline from yesterday's prices. Sales were effected at $4.00@4.50.

The San Francisco Market Review has the following:

Tonnage continues to accumulate in our harbor. We have, however, to note several grain charters, but at low rates. At date there is but very little freight offering in any direction, and prospects for some months to come, gloomy, indeed, for all outward cargoes. Scarcity and high prices of breadstuffs have caused a distress cargo at [illegible] ... There are now disengaged twenty-one ships, 25,749 tons; two barks, 1,291 tons; three brigs, 1,134 tons. Total, 28,207 tons.

The New York Evening Post of the 27th says:

John H. Draper & Co. sold at auction at noon to-day for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company 130,000 tons of Scranton coal. The large salesroom was filled to repletion by the buyers, most of whom were evidently attracted by the supposition that the sale would indicate the price during the winter. It was generally believed that the rates obtained to-day would be as high as any during the season, and perhaps higher.

The demand, which was light during the summer, has been very active during the past six weeks, and at present is in excess of the supply. The production of coal at the mines, however, is now large, and in November or December, when most people have laid in their winter supply, the price will probably fall below the present rates.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices obtained to-day, with a comparison of the prices obtained at the last sale in August:

	September 27.		August 30.	
11,000 tons lump, at	$4.15	@4.97	$4.00	@4.17½
11,000 tons steamb't, at	4.47½	@5.40	4.32½	@4.42½
22,000 tons grate, at	5.10	@5.46	5.05	@5.07½
18,000 tons egg, at	5.35	@5.47½	5.30	@5.40
67,000 tons stove, at	6.00	@6.40	5.80	@5.80
13,000 tons chestnut, at	4.62½	@4.80	4.50	@4.55

The Journal of Commerce gives the following as the receipts of certain articles of domestic produce at New York during the first nine months of the year:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Wheat flour, brls	2311011	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn meal, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cutmeats, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, tcs and brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, kegs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whiskey, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The corresponding exports were:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Wheat flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn meal, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cutmeats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, crude, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, manf., lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petroleum, galls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LATER.

On the Afternoon Board the wheat market was moderately active and firm, till near the close, at $1.22¾ for seller October, and $1.23¾ for seller last half. Then private advices from Liverpool quoted that market easier, and prices receded 1½c, but closed a shade firmer, at $1.21¾@1.21⅞ seller October, and $1.22¾ bid for seller last half. Corn was quiet at 47¾@48c, seller October, closing at the inside. The bark Pensaukee was reported chartered to take out 30,000 bu wheat, at 13c, to Buffalo. Provisions were quiet; 500 brls pork sold at $13.35, seller January, and 25,000 lbs boxed shoulders on private terms.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.

The following table shows the daily receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Estimated.

Shipments to-day, and for the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	4,461	23,842	175

CATTLE—If there was any change in the condition of this market, the change was not in favor of sellers, the dullness and depression of yesterday being, if possible, intensified to-day. Buyers were few and indifferent, and, notwithstanding the eagerness of holders to "close out," and their willingness to further shade prices to accomplish this result, the aggregate of sales was small. The extreme range was $1.75@6.50, with few sales above $4.50, and not many below $2.50. The market closed "flat," with the pens full.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.60@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,350 lbs	5.00@5.50
Good Beeves—Well fatted, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.60@4.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,150 lbs	4.00@4.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.00@2.50

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
[illegible]	stock steers	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

HOGS—The hog trade was dull, and prices were again weak and irregular. The continued heavy receipts and the difficulty of obtaining cars made buyers shy, and sales dragged at $4.00@4.20 for common; $4.25@4.40 for medium, and at $4.40@4.50 for good to extra. Somewhere in the neighborhood of 15,000 remain in the yards unsold. Among the reported sales were the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The demand, as well as the supply, was light, and prices were steady and unchanged, ranging at $2.00@3.50 for common; $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@4.75 for good to choice. All sold.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.

CARGOES—Only two or three cargoes were offered to-day, and consequently there was a good attendance at both city and country buyers at the sales docks. Prices were almost nominal, as follows:

Joists and scantling	$12.50 @
Good boards and strips	14.00 @16.00
Coarse to common boards and strips	15.00 @18.00
Choice mill run	16.00 @22.00
Shingles	3.10 @ 3.25
Pickets	8.50 @
Lath	2.12½@

Following are the ruling rates from the points named to Chicago:

Pere Marquette	$2.87½@3.00
Manistee	2.75 @3.00
Muskegon	2.50
Pentwater	2.50
Grand Haven	2.50 @2.50
White Lake	2.37½@2.50
Green Bay	3.50 @4.00
Oconto	3.50 @4.00
Menominee	3.25 @3.50
Red River	4.00
Sturgeon Bay	3.00 @3.50
Ford River	3.50 @3.37½

AT THE YARDS.

Trade was active at the following prices:

First clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	$45.00 @50.00
Second clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	42.00 @45.00
Third clear, 1-inch	35.00 @38.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough	38.00 @40.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	37.00 @38.00
First and second clear siding together	20.00 @22.00
Common siding	17.00 @18.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	30.00 @32.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	[illegible] @[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16-inch and upwards	35.00 @35.00
A stock boards	28.00 @30.00
B stock boards	20.00 @24.00
Common boards, joist, scantling, and small timber, 12 to 16 feet, and under	13.50 @14.00
Fencing	13.00 @14.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00 @18.00
Pickets, square	12.00 @14.00
Pickets, flat	10.00 @12.00
Cedar posts, split	13.00 @16.00
Cedar posts, round	16
Lath	2.37½@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	3.50 @ 3.75
Sawed shingles, A, or star	3.50 @ 3.75
Ash, seasoned, ₩ m	26.00 @35.00
Oak, seasoned, ₩ m	40.00 @50.00
Black walnut, seasoned, ₩ m	65.00 @75.00
Hickory plank, clear	50.00 @60.00
Hickory axletrees, ₩ set	1.25 @ 1.50
Maple axletrees, ₩ set	1.00 @ 1.25
Cherry, ₩ m	35.00 @40.00
Whitewood, ₩ m	35.00 @40.00
Maple, ₩ m	35.00 @40.00
Butternut, ₩ m	40.00 @50.00
Basswood, ₩ m	25.00 @30.00

ON TRACK.

We now quote as follows:

A, or star sawed	$3.25 @3.37½
No 1 sawed	1.50 @2.00

SHINGLES—Five shingles, or two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches. Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which follows the shingles.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.

BUTTER—There were free buyers at 20@25c for choice butter, the supply of which continues light and barely sufficient to meet current local wants. Low grades are plenty, and remain very quiet at the quoted prices. We repeat our list, as follows: Fancy yellow, [illegible]; good to choice, 18@20c; inferior to common, 10@15c.

BAGGING—No important change was visible in the bagging market. Burlaps and gunnies continue in good request, while other goods in the line are more or less neglected. We quote: Stark, 30½c; Lewiston A, 31½c; Ontario, A, 31c; Union A, 27c; gunnies, 16c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 11@13c; wool sacks, 65c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—We still quote: Michigan, stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York superfine do, [illegible]; marble dust, ₩ brl, [illegible]; lime, in bulk, [illegible]; Utica Cement Company's, $1.85@2.00; Akron, ₩ brl, $1.85@2.00; Louisville cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $1.90@2.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, [illegible]; white sand, ₩ brl, [illegible]; fire brick, [illegible].

CHEESE—Remains very firm. The demand is active, and with rather light stocks on hand dealers are not anxious to realize at the current rates, the tendency of prices being unmistakably upward. We quote: New York factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 10@11¾c; Western factory, 10@11c.

COAL—Was in good request at the annexed range of prices: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, $11.50@12.00; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie and Briar Hill, $8.00; Walnut Hill, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.00; Indiana, $7.00; Wilmington, $5.50.

COFFEE—The market was quiet at former prices. We quote: Roasting, 17½@18c; common, 16½@18c; fair, 19½@19¾c; prime, 20@20¼c; fancy, 21@21½c; O. G. Java, 29@30c; Java, 24½@27c.

CANDLES—Trade was dull at the annexed range of prices: Vaxine, 11½@12c; stearine, 12@12½c; star, 12@13c; paraffine, 30@35c.

COOPERAGE—We quote as as follows:

Pork barrel staves, ₩ m	8.00@10.00	
Circled heading, ₩ set	7½	9
Whiskey barrels, iron bound	2.25@ 2.50	
Whiskey barrels, wood bound	1.50@ 1.60	
Pork barrels	1.50@ 1.55	
Lard tierces	1.90@ 1.95	
Beef tierces	2.15@ 2.25	
Flour barrels, flat hoops	45@ 50	
Flour barrels, round hoops	50@ 55	

EGGS—Continue in light supply, and sales were effected to-day at 19@20c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was generally reported fairly active and prices were firm all around. Cranberries are in light supply and tending higher. We repeat our quotations of yesterday.

GREEN FRUITS—FOREIGN—Lemons, repacked, $9.50@12.00; cranberries, wild, $9.00@11.00; do, cultivated, $12.00@16.00.

DRIED FRUITS—Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; figs, drums, new, 16@17c; box, cartoons, 21@22c; dates, new, 10@11c; apples, New York and Michigan, [illegible]; apples, Southern, [illegible]; peaches, halves, [illegible]; pared, [illegible]; blackberries, [illegible]; raspberries, [illegible]; cherries, imported, unpitted, [illegible]; cherries, pitted, [illegible]; raisins, layers, $3.15@3.25; raisins, seedless, 50-lb boxes, [illegible].

NUTS—Almonds, soft-shelled, 30@32c; almonds paper-shelled, Princess, 40@42c; peanuts, African [illegible]; Brazil nuts, 11@12c.

FISH—The market was again active and buoyant, and a tendency of prices seems to be to advance. There was no quotable change to-day; the following being the current rates:

Whitefish, No. 1, ½ brl	$4.00	@ 4.25
Trout, No. 1	3.25	@ 3.50
Mackerel, No. 1, ½ brl	10.00	@10.25
Mackerel, No. 2, ½ brl	6.25	@ 6.50
Mackerel, large family, ½ brl	5.00	@ 5.25
Mackerel, medium family, ½ brl	4.00	@ 4.25
Mackerel, extra mess, ½ brl	14.00	@14.50
Mackerel, extra mess, kits	2.75	@ 3.00
Mackerel, No. 1, kits	2.00	@ 2.25
Codfish, Grand Bank	6.50	@ 6.75
Codfish, George's Bank	6.50	@ 6.75
No. 1 box herring	45	@ 50
Scaled herring	45	@ 50
Labrador herring, No. 1, ₩ brl	10.00	@10.50
Pickled herring, No. 1, ₩ brl	7.00	@ 7.50
Pickled herring, No. 1, ₩ ½ brl	4.00	@ 4.50
California salmon, ₩ brl	19.00	@19.50
California salmon, ₩ ½ brl	10.00	@10.50

HAY—There was some falling off in the demand, which caused rather easier feeling, though there was no quotable change. We repeat our list as follows: On track—Timothy, pressed, $13.50@14.50; prairie, pressed, upland, $9.00@10.00; do slough, $8.00@9.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The market was without important change. There was rather more inquiry, but the offerings were ample and prices remain steady as follows: Green salted, light, 11@11½c; do, heavy, 10½c; veal, kip, 15c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 18c; dry flint, light, 25c; do, over 25 lbs, 19c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 60@65c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—We quote as follows:

Bar iron	3½	@ 4¼c
Horseshoe iron	4¾	@ 5¼c
Heavy band	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Hoop and light band	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Oval	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Round and square	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Half and half round	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Sheet iron, Juniata	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Sheet iron, common	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Sheet iron, galvanized	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Sheet iron, charcoal	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Norway nailrods	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Plow steel, German	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Cast plow steel	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Cast steel	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Spring and tire steel	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

OILS—Linseed was in good request, and, owing in addition to a large consumptive demand, some speculative inquiry, and the market was strong at an advance. There was also increased demand in the market for turpentine, prices advancing 2c, or to 68@70c. Lard oil was weak and unsettled, in sympathy with the raw material, and there were sellers at 3c decline from yesterday's quotations. Other descriptions were steady. We quote as follows: [illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—We quote prices as follows:

Tin—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $10.50; roofing C [illegible]

[illegible] ... $10.00; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, [illegible]; bar [illegible].

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 50c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; [illegible] copper, 32c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 9¾c; first quality, sheet, 10½c; spelter, 9c.

WIRE—[illegible]

NAILS—Rates remain as follows: [illegible]

LEATHER—A reasonably active trade was reported, and a firm, healthy tone pervaded the market for nearly all descriptions. Prices were without change. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, [illegible]; city harness, [illegible]; country harness, [illegible]; line, city, [illegible]; kip, city, [illegible]; calf, city, [illegible]; calf, country, $1.10@1.30; rough upper, [illegible]; rough upper, damaged, [illegible]; Chicago sole, [illegible]; Buffalo slaughter sole, [illegible].

OAK—Slaughter sole, [illegible]; Philadelphia sole, [illegible]; harness, [illegible]; kip, light, [illegible]; kip, No. 1, medium, [illegible]; American calf, [illegible]; French calf, [illegible]; French kip, [illegible]; French calf, Lemoine, ₩ doz, [illegible]; French calf, Jodot, [illegible].

RICE—We quote as follows: Carolina, 9½@9¾c; Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8c.

SOAPS—Trade was active at unchanged prices: Proctor's standard, 7@7½c; standard, 7c; German mottled, 6¾@8½c; erasive, [illegible]; Brown Windsor, 4½@5c; palm, 4@4½c.

SUGARS—Trade was active at former prices as follows: Crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13¾@13¾c; A, standard, 13¼@13c; A, not standard, 12½@12⅝c; extra C, standard, 12½@12¾c; extra C, not standard, 12½@12½c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; Cuba, common to fair, 10½@10¾c; Cuba, prime to choice, 11¼@11½c; New Orleans, prime, 11½@11¾c; Porto Rico, [illegible]; yellow, [illegible]; Richmond C, [illegible]; Long Island, 11½@13c; Porto Rico, [illegible].

SYRUPS—No new features were developed in this market. Trade was dull at former prices: Diamond, $1.30@1.35; common syrup, [illegible]; Porto Rico molasses, [illegible]; New Orleans molasses, new, [illegible]; good sugar-house syrup, [illegible]; extra, [illegible]; good choice silver drips, extra fine [illegible].

SPICES—We still quote as follows: Allspice, [illegible]; cloves, [illegible]; cassia, [illegible]; pepper, [illegible]; nutmeg, $1.25@1.30.

SALT—The demand is good at quotations: Fine Onondaga, ₩ brl, $2.20; fine Saginaw, ₩ brl, $2.15; coarse, ₩ brl, $2.25; ground solar, ₩ brl, $2.10; diamond C, ₩ brl, $2.25; Ashton dairy, ₩ bag, $5.00; dairy, without bags, $2.37½; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50.

TEAS—We still quote as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 55@70c; good, 75@85c; do choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; superior to fine old Hyson, 80@90c; do good to choice imperial, $1.00@1.30; fine to good gunpowder, $1.00@1.10; choice to extra choice, $1.30@1.50; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.20; fair to good Japan, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 80@90c; common to fine Oolong, [illegible]; fine extra, $1.00@1.20.

TOBACCO—The market was reasonably active, and the following prices were firmly held:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 80@90c; common, 60@75c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@35c; medium, 26@28c; common stems, 23@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 75@80c; black, sound, 60@70c.

WOOD—Remains firm at the quoted prices: Beech, $8.00; maple, $9.50; hickory, $10.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—Following are the prices now current:

Tub-washed, clean and bright	[illegible]
Tub-washed, fair condition	[illegible]
Fine fleece, washed, bright and light	[illegible]
Fine fleece, washed, fair condition	[illegible]
Fine fleece, washed, dingy but light	[illegible]
Fine fleece, washed, dingy, fair condition	[illegible]
Medium fleece, washed, fair to choice condition	50@51c
Coarse fleece, washed, fair to choice condition	57c
Unwashed, coarse, fair to choice condition	30@40c
Unwashed, medium, fair to choice condition	37@38c
Unwashed, fine, fair to choice condition	[illegible]
Combing, washed	[illegible]
Combing, unwashed	[illegible]

Wool in bad condition, and half-washed, in proportion.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 29—4:30 p. m.—Consols, 92⅞. Bonds of '62, 93⅝; '65, 92; '67, 92; 10-40s, 89⅝.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 29.—Bonds of '62, 96⅝.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Rentes, 56f 57c. Bullion in Bank of France increased 3,900,000f.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9⅝@9¾d; Orleans, 9¾@9⅞d; sales of 12,000 bales; for speculation and export, 3,000; sales for week, [illegible]; export, 6,000 bales; speculation, 7,000 bales; stock, [illegible] bales; American, [illegible] bales; receipts for week, 16,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales; actual export, 5,000 bales; amount afloat not received. Manchester market quiet and firm.

California wheat, 12s 11d; spring, 11s@11s 7d; winter, 11s 5d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 15,000 qrs; American, 10,000 qrs. Flour, 25s@27s. Corn—No. 2, 30s 6d.

Pork, 49s 6d. Lard, 45s 3d. Cumberland middles, 35s; short rib, 36s. Tallow, 45s 6d.

Refined petroleum, 19½@20d. Turpentine, 44@45s.

Live Stock Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—Beeves—Receipts, 5,100; quality excellent, embracing a full herd of extra Illinois, averaging 1,800 lbs, the best ever seen here—sold at $9.50; 24 head of some fine heavy Illinois and Ohio, av 1,560 to 1,660 lbs, which sold at from 6¾c to 8¼c. There are forty loads of Texans here. Market very dull, but few buyers here; none from the East. Sales light; prices ¼c lower, and ranging from 4½c to 5½c for common to medium, 6c to 6½c for good butchering cattle. Twenty loads reported for to-morrow. Henry Rosenthal sold 37 Illinois, av 1,275 lbs, at 5⅝c; 45, av 1,280 lbs, at 6c; 35, av 1,330 lbs, at 5⅝c. D. Coon sold 10 selected Kentucky, av 1,450 lbs, at 7c. M. Burns sold 18 Illinois, av 1,220 lbs, at 6⅞c. Wood & Henry sold 24 Illinois, av 1,362 lbs, at 6c. Eastman Bros. sold 17 Illinois, av 1,200 lbs, at 6c. Thos. Ryan sold 17 Missouri, av 1,270 lbs, at 5½c. W. Thompson sold 35 Michigan stockers, av 1,150 lbs, at 4½c; 20 Michigan stockers, av [illegible], at [illegible]. Livingston & Rosenthal sold 24 Indiana, 1,250 lbs, at 5¾c. William Monroe sold 48 Illinois, av 1,365 lbs, at 6⅛c; 20 Illinois, av 1,250 lbs, at 5¼c; 16, av 1,400 lbs, at 6½c; 15 Illinois, av 1,350 lbs, at 6½c. A. Monroe sold 40 Illinois, av 1,350 lbs, at 6¼c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,400, and 1,400 to arrive to-morrow; average quality very good. Market dull at last week's prices, 5@5½c. Lambs sell from 5¼c to 7½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000. Market quiet. Heavy State, 6⅛@6¼c; light State, 5@5½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 29.—Receipts, 607, making 7,221, of 461 cars, against 363 last week. Late arrivals are not offered. No sales.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,400, making 12,925. Market dull and prices nominally unchanged. Sales 26,939 Canada lambs, 65 to 75 lbs, at $5.00@6.25; 195 Pennsylvania sheep, 91 lbs, $4.25; 224 State, 92 lbs, at $4.50; 1,281 Michigan, 75 to 93 lbs, at $3.00@4.80; 302 Ohio, 75 to 93 lbs, $4.25@5.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,657. Market dull at yesterday's decline. Sales 1,402, at $4.50@5.00 for common to choice.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 29.—Cattle—Received, 941 head. Shipped to Chicago, 12 cars (26 head) to St. Louis, 19 cars (393 head). Sales, 19 Texas cows, medium, average 670 lbs, at $2.75. Market weak in the lower grades of Texas cattle.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The activity hitherto noticed in this department of trade has suddenly abated, yet there is still a fair business doing at generally steady rates. We quote: Adriatic do, 12c; Dwight Star, 12c; do W, 15c; Agawam, 12c; Atlantic, 12c; Laconia B, 13½c; Pepperell, E, 13½c; Nashua O, 13½c; Pepperell, 10-4, 37½c; Pequot A, 14c; Naumkeag sateens, 15½c; Langdon 45-inch bleached muslin, 17½c; Amoskeag, 13c; Waltham, 42 inch, 16c; Tremont XXX brown canton flannel, 20c; Lyman C brown do, 17½c; Arlington do, 14½c. London mourning prints have again advanced to 11c. Arnold's fancy prints, 9½c; Amoskeag do, 10c; Pittsfield stripes, 7c; Irwin & Stinson's linseys, 25c; Swift River ticks and Pittsfield, 7½c; six-cord imported spool cotton, best makes, steady and in good request at 65c, regular, while Orr & McNaught's four-cord sells at 70c, and Green & Daniels' three-cord at 40c.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 29.—Cotton steady at 18¼c.

MOBILE, Sept. 29.—Cotton quiet at 18¼c.

GALVESTON, Sept. 29.—Cotton steady; good ordinary at 15½@16c.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—COTTON—Quiet and weak; middling upland, 19¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.10@6.60; common to good extra, $6.75@6.95; good to choice, $6.90@7.25; white Western extra, $7.50@8.00; Ohio extra, $6.85@7.60; St. Louis, $6.85@9.25. Rye flour firmer, at $4.50@6.00. Cornmeal quiet. Wheat higher, at a speculative demand; receipts, 124,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.53@1.55; good to arrive, $1.51; winter red Western, $1.60@1.63; white, $1.60@1.70; amber, $1.62@1.65. Rye firmer; Western, 95½c. Barley dull; Inferior Western, 80c. Malt quiet. Corn in fair demand and higher; receipts, 125,000 bu; Western mixed in store, 73c; afloat, 73½c; yellow, 75c; Western mixed, last half of October, 75c. Oats firm; receipts, 104,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 51@53c; Chicago to arrive, 52c.

HAY AND HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee active and higher; Rio, 15@17½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9¾@9⅞c; Cuba, 9½@10c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice, 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½c; refined, 24c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; mess, $13.25; prime, $10.00@10.25; prime mess, $11.50; mess, seller all the year, $13.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats steady; shoulders, 7c. Middles steady; long clear, 9½c; long clear Stretfords, 9¼@9¾c; short clear, October, 9¼c. Lard steady; No. 1 to steam, 9½@10c; kettle, 10½c; January, 9½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Heavy, at 11@13c.

LATER.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; shipping extras, $6.80@7.25. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring, $1.53@1.55; red and amber Western, $1.60@1.70; white, $1.68. Rye firm at 95½@96c.

EGGS—Firm, 20@22c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher; Indiana and Ohio, $7.00@7.75. Wheat active and higher; white, $1.65@1.70. Rye at 85c. Corn in fair demand and higher; yellow Western, 75@76c. Oats dull; white, 48@49c; mixed, 46@47c. Barley at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer at $1.00.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.—TOBACCO—Active; sales 102 hhds; common to fair lugs at 7¾@7¾c; low to good leaf, 8@13½c.

COTTON—Quiet; middling, 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active, and a tendency upward; extra family, $5.25. Wheat active and firm at $1.30@1.45. Corn firm at 50@55c in bulk. Oats steady at 37@39c. Rye steady at 75c, all on arrival.

PROVISIONS—Very firm and in good demand, prices unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm, at 90c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat active, 2@3c higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.59½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.52½; amber Michigan, $1.50; No. 1 red, $1.47@1.47½c; No. 2, $1.44½; No. 3, $1.39; rejected red, $1.30; Corn strong and 1c higher; high mixed, 53½c; low do, 52½c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 38c; No. 2, 37½c; Michigan, 37¼c; rejected, 33c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 8c; to Oswego, 11c, vessels scarce.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 1,000; oats, 7,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania, $1.55@1.60. Corn active; mixed Western, 73c. Oats firm at 49@50c. Rye firm at 75@80c.

PROVISIONS AND BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Excited at $1.00@1.01.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher; spring, $7.50; amber, $7.75. Wheat firm; No. 1 red Ohio, $1.57; No. 1 Milwaukee held at $1.53.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat firm and higher; sales 13,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive, at $1.41. Corn higher and in fair demand; early sales of 76,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 62@62½c; later, 43,000 bu, partly high mixed, at 63c. Oats firm; sales of 15,000 bu Western at 43c.

FREIGHTS—Steady.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but held firmly; No. 1, $1.28½; No. 2, $1.25½. Oats firm; No. 2, 30½c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye firm; No. 1, 60c. Barley active and higher; No. 2, 58c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 11½c; to Oswego, 22c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 151,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 200,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—COTTON—Quiet; low middling, 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour excited and higher; family, $7.00@7.10. Wheat in good demand at $1.43@1.45 for red. Corn firm at 55c. Rye steady at 85@86c. Oats firm at 35@40c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

OATS—Unchanged.

HOGS—In good demand at [illegible].

BUTTER—Steady at 18@23c.

CHEESE—Buoyant and unsettled; some dealers selling at 12, [illegible]; others not [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping; $12.75 asked; no demand. Lard quiet at 9½c. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and weak, but prices nominally unchanged.

HOGS—Dull and drooping at $4.00@4.50.

CATTLE—Dull and drooping; prime $4.00@4.25.

WHISKEY—In good demand at 94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—COTTON—Unchanged; 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm; single, higher; super winter, $4.75@5.00; extra, $5.00@5.50; XX, $5.75. Wheat quiet; held firmly; No. 3 red, $1.36@1.37; No. 2 red, $1.40@1.41. Corn better; mixed, in bulk on track, 47@47½c; choice yellow, sacked, 50@54c. Oats slow and shade easier; mixed, in bulk on track, 29½@30c; do sacked, 37½@35c. Barley lower on Minnesota, 75@78c for prime to choice; other grades unchanged. Rye firm at 75@76c.

HAY—Nothing done.

TOBACCO—Firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00. Bacon inactive; jobbing and order lots; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 7¾c; clear sides, 9¼@9½c. Sugar cured hams, 16½@17c. Lard firm; small sales; choice tierce, 9¼@9⅝c; keg, 10@10½c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.00@4.25.

CATTLE—Large supply; 4@4¼c for Texas; 1½@[illegible] for native.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,500 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 29.—COTTON—In good demand; 18½c; receipts, 803; shipments, 780.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $5.00@8.00. Corn, 70c. Oats, 55c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, lard, and bacon very firm. Bacon shoulders, 8@8½c; clear sides, 9¾@10⅛c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29.—COTTON—Firm; low middling, 16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $4.75@5.00; family, $6.25@6.50. Wheat scarce and firm, at $1.30@1.40. Corn active and higher; 50c. Rye scarce and firm; $1.00. Oats, 35c. Barley, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾@8c; clear rib, 8¾c; clear sides, 9¾c; plain hams, 12½c; sugar-cured, 15c. Lard—Prime steam, 10¼c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer on account of advance in Eastern markets. Grain firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—In good demand; heavy shipments; prices unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm and 2c better; No. 1 red winter, $1.46; No. 2, $1.44. Corn quiet at 55@56c. Oats quiet at 38c.

PETROLEUM—Firm but unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.53; No. 1 white, $1.50; amber, $1.45. Corn and oats firm and unchanged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Sept. 29.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 10 bxs fish, and sundries.

Stmr Corona, Benton Harbor, 1 box fish, and sundries.

Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 400 bars railroad iron, and sundries.

Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, 1,120 m shingles, and sundries.

Prop Hilton, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Schr Fashion, Cedar River, 140 m lumber.

Schr Gertrude, Pentwater, 250 m shingles.

Scow D. G. Wright, Manistee, 100 m lumber.

Schr Sardinia, Manistee, 140 m lumber.

Schr Persia, White Lake, 80 m lumber.

Prop North Star, Green Bay, light.

Schr Ragine, Gena, 90 m lumber, 25 m timber.

Schr O. Hibbard, Ludington, 140 m lumber.

Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 170 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Scow Ahnapee, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.

ARRIVED SINCE 6 P. M.

Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.

Prop Alaska, Buffalo, general cargo.

Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, general cargo.

Schr Topay, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARED ... Sept. 29.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 10 brls pork and sundries.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 3 pork and sundries.

Prop Shickluna, Montreal, 13,000 bu wheat, 400 brls pork, 25 tons oil cake.

Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat, 1,800 bu corn, 210 bags seed.

Prop Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, 5,308 bu wheat, 8,300 bu corn, 310 brls flour, and sundries.

Prop Hilton, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Prop St. Joseph, Sheboygan, 50 brls pork and sundries.

Schr Phenix, Menominee, 600 brls oats, 300 bu corn, 15 brls pork.

Schr M. Filmore, Buffalo, 19,607 bu wheat.

Schr E. B. Blake, Port Washington, 100 brls salt.

Schr Isabella Sands, Buffalo, 19,716 bu barley.

Schr Potomac, Cottingwood, 13,316 bu oats, 800 brls pork, and sundries.

Schr Jessie Scarth, Kingston, 20,127 bu wheat.

Schr Minnie Mueller, Buffalo, 19,353 bu wheat.

Schr Cash, Buffalo, 24,000 corn.

Schr Arctic, Oswego, 20,000 bu oats.

Schr E. F. Dorr, Buffalo, 14,614 bu corn.

Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat, 18,000 bu oats, 1,600 brls flour, 10 brls pork, 36 boxes grass seed, 50 bags timothy seed, and sundries.

Bark Two Fannies, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.

Bark J. G. Masten, Buffalo, 27,541 bu wheat.

Bark Annie Kingston, 19,571 bu wheat.

Schr Cattingford, Buffalo, 29,100 bu wheat.

Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 4,000 bu corn.

Schr C. H. Walker, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat.

Schr Oswego, Buffalo, 21,300 bu rye.

Schr Montezuma, Buffalo, 16,322 corn.

Bark Jack Chandler, Buffalo, 41,000 bu wheat.

CLEARED SINCE 6 P. M.

Schr Columbian, Buffalo, 21,284 bu wheat.

Schr F. J. King, Buffalo, 20,341 bu wheat.

Schr Thos. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 45,600 bu oats.

Schr Southwest, Buffalo, 13,226 bu wheat.

Schr Pathfinder, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat.

Schr City of Sheboygan, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat.

Bark Orphan Boy, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat.

Bark Carrier, Buffalo, 17,525 bu wheat.

Schr Moselle, Flat Rock, 2,214 bu oats, 367 bu corn, and sundries.

Schr Ralph Campbell, Manistique, 4 tons hay, and sundries.

Prop Navarino, Green Bay, 200 pkgs groceries and sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 24 bales broom corn and sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 6 brls oil and sundries.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—UP—Props Idaho, Canisteo; barks J. P. March, Constitution, Colonel Ellsworth; schrs J. S. Richards, Monterey, James Garrett, Norman, Gen. Tildings, Wm. Case, Bigler.

DOWN—Props Comet, Hurd, Merchant, City of Traverse, Mary Jarecki; schrs Wm. Sanderson, Wyandotte.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—CLEARED—Oak Leaf, Prince; Drill, Lockport; prop Wasp, Summit.

ARRIVED—Lemont, Seneca, 2,500 bu corn, 4,000 bu oats, 1,616 pounds seed; Cayuga, Lockport, 1,000 pounds furniture, 3,500 bu corn; Hillsboro, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn, 6,000 bu oats; St. Louis, Marseilles, 3,750 bu corn, 4,000 bu oats, 1,750 bu oats; Atlantic, Morris, 5,000 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 5,600 bu corn; Commerce, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Colonel Manning, Lemont, 72 yds stone; Colonel Martin, Lemont, 73 yds stone; H. Walker, Lemont, 58 yds stone; Planet, Lemont, 60 yds stone; Chas. Steel, Lemont, 61 yds stone; J. H. Walker, Lemont, 63 yds stone; H. L. Peales, Lemont, 54 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 73 yds stone; Rescue, Lemont, 55 yds stone; Traveler, Lemont, 60 yds stone; Geo. Judd, Lemont, 73 yds stone; prop Wasp, Summit, 20 yds stone; Juniata, Summit, 63 yds stone.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 29—8 p. m.—CLEARED—Colonel Manning, Lemont; H. Walker, Lemont; H. L. Peales, Lemont; Charles Steel, Lemont; Constitution, Lemont; Planet, Lemont; George Judd, Lemont; Colonel Martin, Lemont; J. H. Walker, Lemont; Rescue, Lemont; Dirigo, Prism; Colonel Taylor, Lockport; Peter and Paul, Seneca; Maple Leaf, Joliet, 25 brls salt; Wasp, Joliet Mound; Board of Trade, Marseilles, 100 brls salt; 11 lumber; North Star, Joliet, 10,000 ft lumber, 85,000 shingles; Cayuga, Lockport, 1 wagon; Phoenix, Lockport, 28,000 ft lumber; Elizabeth, Lockport, 10 tons coal, 20 brls flour.

ARRIVED—Maple Leaf, Joliet, 5,300 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, September 27:

DOWN—Schr Star of the North, Chicago to Kingston, barley; schr W. C. Grant, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schr Perry Hannah, Chicago to Kingston, corn; prop City of Toledo, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, malt; bark Wm. Howe, Bay City to Kingston, lumber and staves; schr Timothy Baker, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; schr Nevada, Chicago to Oswego, barley; prop Mary Ward, Chatham to Montreal, sundries; schr Southampton, Duncan City to Prescott, timber; tug Metamora, Duncan City to Prescott; barge F. Russell, Duncan City to Prescott, timber; barge Masten, Duncan City to Prescott, timber; barge Wm. Cowie, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr Thos. Payson, Chicago to Oswego, corn; schr Mary Grover, Tyrconnel to Kingston, staves; bark Beede Barwick, Malden to Clayton, timber and staves; schr C. A. King, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr New Dominion, of Toronto, Leamington to Kingston, staves; schr Charger, Chicago, wheat; schr Bay Queen, Port Huron to Kingston, timber.

UP—Steam barge D. W. Powers, Ogdensburgh to Detroit, light; schr Acontias, Oswego to Detroit, water-lime; schr Kearsarge, Fair Haven to Cleveland, iron ore.

AT ELEVATOR—Schrs Jas. Platt, Groton; barks Arabia, John Breden.

WIND—Southwest, fresh. Up 2 set wind-bound.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The following charters were made to-day: To Buffalo—Prop C. Maxwell and Montezuma, corn on p. t.; bark Ogarita, corn at 13½c; bark Lafrinier, wheat at 13c; bark E. Corning, wheat at 13c; Oswego, oats at 9½c; Cuba, corn at 13½c; Hackley, wheat or corn; shipper's option, at 13½c for wheat or 12½c for corn. To Oswego—Schr Knight Templar (yesterday p. m.), wheat at 17½c. To Kingston—Acorn, wheat at 19c; A. H. Moss, corn at 20c; Mixer, wheat at 18½c. To Ogdensburgh—Schr E. Kanter, barley at 17c. To Port Colborne—Schr C. C. Trowbridge, wheat at 18½c. To Collingwood—Anglo Saxon, corn at 10c. To New York—Prop Jay Gould, oats at 20c. To Tawas—E. Mitchell, oats at 8c.

On the afternoon board, the bark Pensaukee was chartered, to arrive, for wheat to Buffalo at 13c.

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—Tonnage is very scarce and shippers are much hampered in consequence. Grain freights are ½@1c higher and tending further upward. The propeller Ocean took a single cargo (13,000 to 15,000 bu) at 6c to Buffalo, and could have filled out at this rate, but 6½c was demanded for the balance of her room. Sail vessels to arrive, are held at 6c to Buffalo, and 10@10½c to Oswego. Coarse freights are offering largely. Captain C. W. Newhall reports the scow F. X. telegraph poles, New River to Sandusky, at 30c on the raft; schooner A. Lincoln, lumber, St. Clair to Sandusky, at $1.50, and lath at 30c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29.—Grain freights remain firm and unchanged. There were no engagements reported.

Disasters.

On Monday night, the barges Susan Ward and Waverly started from Cleveland for Saginaw, but after getting about twelve miles into the lake were compelled to put back. They ran rapidly before the wind, but in trying to make the harbor, became unmanageable, and both ran in west of the pier. The Susan Ward saw the danger and succeeded in dropping both anchors before she struck, and thus rode out the storm in safety, though she had but a few feet to spare before touching the bottom. The Waverly was less fortunate, and ran hard upon the beach, filled with water, and lay over on her side, with every wave dashing over her. She was not broken up, however, and will probably be gotten off without much trouble. The scows, finally, loaded with tan bark, also encountered rough weather off Cleveland, she ran for shelter, but before reaching port had some of her sails torn to pieces.

The small schooner Miranda, at an early hour Tuesday morning, was picked up near Michigan City in a water-logged condition. She was towed into port. No men were seen, and until the last been towed to a dock, it was supposed that she had been abandoned. The lifeboat being seen dangling from the davits, search was made. After great effort her cabin was forced open, and inside, lying in several feet of water, were the bodies of an elderly sailor, supposed to have been the Captain, and that of a boy of perhaps 17 years. A little small stock found on the floor, had stopped at midnight, and it is presumed that it was at this time that the unfortunate craft filled. It is known that there were three persons on board, and the third is supposed to be drowned.

—The [illegible] reported from Grand Haven [illegible] to be the Fanny Campbell, ran on the beach in light, and has since been [illegible] off the beach.

—The bark Gerrard, which arrived at Buffalo on Tuesday, reports having picked up a small schooner (name not given) water-logged on Lake Erie. She took of the small anchor, steering gear, and a few other traps, and abandoned her.

—On Sunday, as the brig City of the North was sailing down the Detroit River under a free wind, she grounded heavily below Newport.

—The cattle of the Transport has been saved, while the vessel has become a total wreck. She came out in 1868, and was first owned by Walter Joy, Esq., of Buffalo, and afterward by the late F. N. Jones of Detroit. During the time she has met with several disasters, and at one time was totally dismasted on Lake Superior.

—The expedition which set out some days since to rescue the brig Lowell, ashore in Georgian Bay, returned to Detroit having been unsuccessful. The vessel had become so broken up by the elements that she, aside from her outfit, was of nothing but passing value. She had been in constant use for over twenty years.

—The schooner Melvina, of Chicago, with a cargo of 18,000 bushels of wheat for Buffalo, arrived at this port on Monday night, in a badly crippled condition. She started on her voyage with the fleet on the 16th inst., and encountered the storm on Lake Michigan. The storm set in from the S. S. W. creating a fearful sea, and suddenly veered to N. W., the wind blowing with equal violence. The Melvina at first shipped heavy seas, carrying a boat and lost her deck load. Her sails split, and she was on the point of foundering when she fortunately got under the Manitou and began repairs. Again on her voyage she was overtaken by a storm on Lake Huron, her sails were badly damaged, her foremast-head was carried away, and her windlass disabled.—Detroit Post.

The St. Clair Flats Canal.

We learn that there is at present about 11 feet 3 inches of water in the channel. The working of the current in the upper end of the canal has had the effect of carrying sand in the channel at the entrance, and thus it has rendered the canal somewhat shallower than when first opened. It is believed that at the coming session of Congress an appropriation will be made sufficient to deepen the channel to 16 feet, a depth that is unquestionably demanded by the wants of our lake navigation. The owners of vessels have been long accustomed to regarding their vessels to load cannot go heavily into water of the channel, and have frequently obtained for freight that they have not been able to get aground both in the canal and in the old channel. Now, unfortunately, they are as frequently laden as to be unseaworthy, and are in consequence often lost, the sea sweeping over them and finally engulfing both vessel and crew. They more frequently get aground in the shallow channel, and lose far more by delay and expenses in lightering or getting off than they gain in the way of freightage. It is probable, however, that this state of things will continue, and therefore it is necessary that the shallow places on the lakes shall be steadily deepened.

The Ill-Fated Hurd.

A Detroit paper of Thursday contains the following: "The steamer City of Montreal, which arrived down from Lake Michigan yesterday morning, brought among her passengers Captain Harrison, of the ill-fated Hurd, who had with him the coffined remains of his wife. Captain Harrison's account of the loss of his vessel are briefly as follows: His vessel was sailing before a violent gale, when she was unexpectedly swung from aft to forward by a tremendous sea, taking the boats from the davits and sweeping the decks of everything movable. Captain Harrison is of the opinion that at this time the greater part of his crew were lost overboard. The first sea was followed immediately by two others of immense proportions, taking off the top of the cabin trunk. From that time he had no further personal knowledge of the sinking. He did not remember, but went down to the bottom. It was on this portion of the cabin that the Captain drifted ashore. The Hurd had on board 300 bushels less grain than on her previous trip. Captain Harrison is now in this city, and has partially recovered from the terrible ordeal he has passed through."

The Sturgeon Bay Canal.

The Sturgeon Bay Advocate of a recent date says: "Next month arrangements will be made to put a force of 150 to 200 men on the canal work early in November, and push it well along before New Years' Day.

"A responsible party will take hold of a project to build a narrow-gauge railroad from this place to Green Bay, as soon as work is commenced on the canal and arrangements made to carry that project through to completion.

"The prospects are bright for this place now, and it looks as if the canal project, so long possessed, is on the eve of a successful consummation."

From Lake Superior.

We are indebted to Captain Magoon, of the propeller Empire, for the following log of that steamer, which arrived here yesterday shortly after noon: Left Duluth on the 21st inst. at 1 a. m., having beside passengers a cargo of 18,000 bushels of wheat and 500 brls of flour. Called at the usual way landings. The steamer Atlantic was at Bayfield on the 24th, and the steam barge Fay in Sault River. Met in the Sault Canal schooners Charles Wall, Starlight, John Burt, and Exchange. Left the Sault on the 25th at 5 a. m. Met the steamers Algonac near the canal, and the Cleveland in Lake George. Met the schooner Selkirk near Sailors' Encampment, also the propellers Norkerat Light and the Jay Gould and Alaska off Lexington on the 26th inst.—Detroit Post, Sept. 28.

Miscellaneous Items.

The tugs Mosher, Messenger, and Babcock were somewhat injured by collisions on yesterday.

—James McLaughlin, a deck-hand on the propeller Canisteo, stumbled into the creek at Commercial Slip, Buffalo, on Tuesday, and was drowned.

—The schooners S. S. Osborne, Kingfisher, and bark Geneva Burnside have gone into dry-dock at Detroit.

—The schooner A. C. Maxwell and [illegible], which passed Detroit on Tuesday, [illegible] the run from Chicago in seventy-two hours.

—A despatch from Detroit says the closing of the Sault Canal has been postponed by the State Board from the time previously fixed to December.

—The schooner T. Y. Avery, which cleared from Chicago on the 11th, with 13,705 bushels of wheat, was thirteen days in reaching Buffalo. This is, doubtless, the longest voyage of the season.

—It is stated that Captain A. B. Goodrich has laid the keel of another propeller for his line, to ply in the Benton Harbor trade.

—The schooner Harrison, recently on the rocks at Point Abino, has unloaded her wet grain, and is now in Mills & Walsh's dry dock. She will have a new keel, new garboards, several new planks on the starboard side and a few on the port side. Her damage will probably reach $3,000 or $4,000.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 28.

—An exchange says: "Captain Gaylord, of the propeller Rocket, has handed us a sample of wheat recovered from the wreck of the propeller Queen Cromwell, which was sunk by a collision in the Straits of Mackinaw fourteen years ago. Except being shrunken from being dried, after its long soaking, it is [illegible], and possibly retains its germinating qualities."

—The Coast Wrecking Company's vessel, the H. W. Johnson, has arrived at Detroit with a quantity of merchandise recently recovered from the wreck of the propeller Wabash, sunk off Lexington, Lake Huron. It consists of a quantity of sole leather and numerous car wheels, besides several other packages, apparently in good order.

—With regret we make mention of the fact that Captain McArthur, of the bark Onedota, broke his thigh Saturday night. The accident happened while the Captain was passing from the vessel to the tug Compound, which he missed his footing and slipped, breaking his leg.—Buffalo Commercial.

—The vessel which caused the blockade by grounding in the St. Clair Flats Canal is stated to be the Frank Perew, which has been liberated, and passed on down.

—A steam barge, built and launched recently at Wallaceburgh, has arrived at Detroit, on her first trip. She is intended for the lumber and wood trade, and, for one of that class, is said to be a very fine vessel. Her dimensions are: Length, 100 feet; beam, 25 feet, and depth, 8 feet 4 inches. She is owned by Robert Dailey, and commanded by Captain Craig.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Notice to Newsdealers.

Grand opening to the trade of the most popular and widely circulated literary journal in the country.

THE PEOPLE'S LITERARY COMPANION

[illegible] ... unprecedented circulation of

Eight Hundred and Fifty Thousand Copies.

Entirely through individual subscriptions, is NOW READY to be issued to the trade as a WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

[illegible]

INDEPENDENT NEWS CO.,

113 Nassau-st., New York City.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Illinois Central.

Union Depot—Foot of Lake-st.

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

[illegible]

Michigan Central & Great Western Railway.

[illegible]

Kalamazoo, Jackson & Grand Rapids [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S NEW THEATRE.

LAST MATINEE OF

SARATOGA!

Last Night of Saratoga.

Monday—Boucicault's Drama, ELFIE with many things new.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30—MATINEE,

LADY OF LYONS.

EVENING,

SPEED THE PLOW,

AND

Jonathan's Wedding.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

R. M. HOOLEY & F. E. AIKEN, Props. and Man'g'rs.

POSITIVELY LAST DAY OF

MRS. JAMES A. OATES

And her excellent COMIC OPERA COMPANY. Two grand performances. This SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at the Matinee,

FLOWER GIRLS OF PARIS.

In the EVENING, at 8 o'clock,

"LITTLE FAUST."

Monday—THE LONG STRIKE.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MATINEE AND NIGHT.

Last times of the excruciating burlesque sketch, the

THEATRICAL AGENCY.

Last times of the laughable act

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

ANDY McKEE

IN HIS GREAT SONGS AND DANCES.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS BY THE GREAT QUINTETTE.

Monday everything entirely new.

FARWELL HALL.

On Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, Oct. 3 and 5, at 8 o'clock,

ROSA D'ERINA,

The great Lyric Star's GRAND CONCERTS.

[illegible]

SATURDAY,

"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG."

WON'T BE HERE AGAIN.

DANCING.

PARISIAN ACADEMY OF DANCING, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

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18 Elegant Parlor Suits.

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18 Crates Crockery, in open lots.

20 Black Walnut Bedsteads.

300 Kerosene Lamps.

Mattresses, Show Cases, Mirrors, Pictures. Also three LARGE IRON SAFES.

On Saturday, Sept. 30, at 9½ o'clock, a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BEAR IN MIND

The sale by GEO. P. GORE & CO. of that fine piece of REAL ESTATE known as

The Soldier's Home,

On premises which are 318 ft on Lake-av, and 225 ft on Douglas-place, and immediately at Douglas-place Station of Illinois Central R. R., and upon which is a very large BRICK BUILDING suitable for a Hotel, College or Asylum.

[illegible] ... sion. Terms ¼ cash, and balance in 30 days from date of sale. Take Illinois Central cars at 9:45 a. m., or Cottage Grove-av. cars every 5 minutes to Douglas-place. On Saturday, Sept. 30, at 10 a. m.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AUCTION SALE

OF THAT SPLENDID PIECE OF

REAL ESTATE

KNOWN AS

THE SOLDIERS' HOME,

ON

SATURDAY, Sept. 30,

AT 10 A. M.,

ON PREMISES.

Illinois Central cars at 9:45 a.m., or Cottage Grove street cars every five minutes to Douglas Place.

[illegible]

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, &c.

ALSO,

Several Stoves, from a Moral Family,

At AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOSING SALE

OF

RESIDENCE PROPERTY

FRONTING ON AND NEAR

HUMBOLDT PARK,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday Oct. 4, at 2 1-2 o'clock,

AT OUR SALESROOM,

5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

HUMBOLDT PARK.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Consignment Sale

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PLATEDWARE, &C.

[illegible]

On Saturday, September 30, commencing at 9 1-2 o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Fine Velvet and English Carpets.

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

6 Crates of Crockery.

[illegible]

By HENRY FELTMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers, Office 151 LaSalle-st.

ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

On MONDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible]

By HENRY FELTMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers, Office 151 LaSalle-st.

Two-Story House, Also Cottage, situated at [illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin,

[illegible]

Dr. Clarke,

[illegible]

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Fourth and Deciding Game Between the White and Red Stockings.

A Large Assemblage and an Intensely Interesting Contest.

The Chicago Club Victorious by a Score of 10 to 8---How it was Done.

An Understanding Reached Between the White Stockings and Haymakers.

Blood Horse Association Races at Nashville.

BASE BALL.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. RED STOCKINGS.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember the theory, advanced in these columns on Sunday last, concerning the effect likely to be produced upon those members of the White Stocking nine who are not to be retained next season by the authoritative announcement of the names of the new players engaged. The fear had been very generally expressed that the effect would be to render the retiring members careless and indifferent as to whether they won or lost important games for the championship, and the demoralization attendant upon a total lack of harmony, good will, and club pride would result in the loss to Chicago of the emblem of national supremacy. We took ground against such a supposition, contending that the incitements toward playing well and winning games were, in reality, stronger than ever before, partly because the future engagements of the discarded players depended wholly upon their very best efforts to keep up their batting and fielding averages for the year, and more especially because we believed that their own sense of honor and manhood would impel them to do their whole duty by the Chicago Club and the Chicago public. The soundness of this line of argument, although disputed by parties who should have been the last to express or intimate any lack of confidence in the six retiring members, could not have been more conclusively established than it was by the events of yesterday, for nine base ball players never worked harder, or more harmoniously, to win a doubtful and difficult contest than did the White Stockings on that occasion. They demonstrated the fact that they are men of pride and principle, and that the clubs whose good fortune it may be to enjoy their future services may rely upon them to do their best, even under the most unfavorable circumstances.

THE REDS.

The renowned Red Stockings, of Boston,—the second club in the contest for the championship (the first, according to the jaundiced vision of certain New York and Philadelphia oracles)—the professed exponents of all that is high-toned and aristocratic in the professional fraternity—the "plug-hat nine," as they are scornfully termed by some of the less pretentious ball-tossers—flushed with their success over the White Stockings in Boston three weeks ago, and entertaining no doubt as to their ability to beat Chicago's disaffected, demoralized, and crippled nine, made their appearance upon the Lake Shore Park yesterday afternoon, all the players in high spirits and in the best possible physical condition. There wasn't a sore finger or a lame leg in the party. George Wright, their mainstay and chief reliance, was on hand, as good as ever for all the purposes of his position in the field and at the bat (as was subsequently proved) and it was easy to see, by the air of exalted confidence which they wore, and by the manner in which the red-legged gentry frisked and cavorted about the field before the game began, that they anticipated a brilliant victory. They had lost two games to the Whites, but this was earlier in the season, when they lacked the services of George Wright, and before they had settled down to work in earnest. The first of these games had been won by the Chicago Club, in Boston, by a score of 10 to 14, and the second in Chicago, by a score of 7 to 1, while the Reds won the third game of the series, in Boston, by a score of 8 to 5. They fully expected to win the game of yesterday, thereby necessitating a fifth game on neutral ground. They also calculated that the White Stockings would forfeit a series to the Haymakers—Mr. Harry Wright having fully made up his mind to this effect, regardless of the merits of the case—so that, having beaten the Athletics a series, their road to the championship was smooth and unobstructed. But these anticipations failed of realization in several respects, and it may be presumed that at the present time the Bostons have experienced a change of calculation with reference to the championship.

The White Stockings were in a crippled condition, and illy prepared for a tough game. Pinkham was confined to his bed by sickness, and third base was vacant unless occupied by Hodes, whose lack of practice in that position might have excused the poorest of play. King, who had scarcely recovered from a badly-broken finger, and who had not participated in a game of any character for nearly two months, must be relied upon as catcher, and Foley was placed in right field and Simmons in centre fields. King had sworn to stop every ball that Zettlein pitched—if not with his hands, then with his head if need be—and he kept his oath most faithfully until after he had received an injury so peculiarly painful and enervating as to almost necessitate his retirement from the field. So it will be seen that, morally and physically considered, the Bostons had much the best of it from the beginning.

THE ATTENDANCE

was very large, numbering at least seven thousand people. The pavilion was completely filled with ladies and their escorts, among whom were some of the most prominent citizens of Chicago. At the left of the grand stand was a collection of persons whose room was vastly preferable to their company—men and boys who seem to have no idea of the courtesy and fair treatment due to the umpire and the visiting club, and whose jeers and howls at decisions adverse to the White Stockings were a downright disgrace to Chicago. In future a large detail of police should be stationed on the eastern side, with instructions to summarily suppress such ruffianly demonstrations. Chicago cannot afford to acquire a Philadelphia reputation with reference to base ball crowds.

THE DAY

was one of the loveliest imaginable—warm, bright, and clear, and without a breath of wind. It was as though the clerk of the weather took a lively interest in the national game, and on that account arranged a pleasant afternoon for the first time in ten days.

THE GAME

began at 2:25 p. m., with the White Stockings at the bat, Captain Wood having lost the toss. Mr. Harry McLean, of Washington, having been previously agreed upon as umpire, acted in that capacity. Matters opened inauspiciously for Chicago, as McAtee fouled out to McVey, and Wood struck out to the same player, two of the strikes being called. Treacy made first on Schafer's error, and succeeded in stealing to second. He came home on Schafer's high throw to head off Duffy at first, the striker going to third, where he remained, as Simmons was cared for by Schafer and Gould by reason of slow running, Schafer having fumbled the ball badly. George Wright, the "King with the royal purple," struck out to the King with the sore finger. Barnes, after reaching second on a safe fair foul to left, died there as Birdsall was fielded out by Zettlein and McAtee, and McVey retired on a foul bound secured by Duffy near the fence after a long run. This looked a little more promising for the Whites, who had tallied an unearned run, and had whitewashed their opponents handsomely.

The second inning yielded another run for the Whites, being the gift of Schafer in the shape of a wild throw to first, which Hodes had reached upon a safe hit, and thence home. Spalding was given first on balls so rapidly called by the umpire as to necessitate a comparison between his treatment of the respective pitchers. Spalding, by proxy in the person of the fleet-footed Barnes, came for second, and made third on Wood's muff after King's fine throw. He then tallied an unearned run as the next three strikers were captured—one on a grounder to Wood, and the other two on the fly to Duffy.

The first cost of lime was administered to the home club in the third inning to one-two-three order, and the compliment was returned to the visitors, although Barnes got the benefit of some more remarkably rapid calling of balls by the umpire, and Birdsall got to a safe hit for one base. King, Hodes, and Duffy were the cause of it, with McAtee's assistance in two cases.

The fourth inning was unproductive of tallies to the Whites, notwithstanding a base hit by Simmons, and a successful steal to second by Duffy in his behalf. King had gone to first on called balls, when Hodes hit up a fly to Barnes, which he managed to make a double play, but fumbled it so badly [illegible] King at second. Zettlein had himself out for a corker, but [illegible] George Wright, and [illegible] McVey to first on called balls [illegible]. After [illegible] struck out to King, and Gould had [illegible] second, and came home for an unearned run on [illegible] Barnes was retired by Wood and McAtee.

The fifth inning resulted in two unearned runs for Chicago [illegible] Schafer, a wild pitch by Spalding, and a wild throw by McVey [illegible]. The Bostons now scored their first and only earned run, safe hits by George Wright, Barnes, and McVey doing the work, while a bad wild pitch by Zettlein, and a wild throw by Treacy allowed another tally. In this inning King received the injury above referred to, but in spite of the agony and weakness it caused, he continued to hold his position until the inning was closed.

[illegible]

by Schafer from third after Treacy had captured a difficult fly. The Wright brothers fell victims to a fine double play. Harry had hit for his base, when George sent a bounder to Wood, who gathered it neatly, and ran forward to touch out Harry, who dodged back toward first, whereupon Wood sent the ball to McAtee, thus disposing of George, and McAtee returned the ball to Duffy, and Harry was run out between first and second.

The score now stood at 8 to 6 in favor of Chicago—a state of things too critical to be comfortable. In the seventh inning Foley scored an unearned run through two muffed grounders by Schafer, aided by a safe hit by Zettlein. George Wright earned his base on a heavy hit right down upon the plate, which Zettlein was slow in attending to, thinking it foul, which it was, although the umpire made no remark to that effect. Directly after this McVey, who was running for George, was neatly and unmistakably caught off first by Zettlein to McAtee, but the umpire said, "Not out." Birdsall sent a fine liner to left, and Treacy, running hard, took it just off the ground, making a brilliant catch. McVey (for George Wright) thinking the hit safe, had ran for second, and failed to get back before the ball, finely thrown by Treacy, reached McAtee's hands, the inning being thus ended for a blank by one of the neatest of double plays.

The eighth inning resulted in a whitewash for both sides, owing to good play by Barnes, George Wright, Duffy, and King, McAtee and McVey having each put in a base hit.

In the ninth inning Jimmy Wood's rule relating to the right field fence worked against him, as usual, Treacy putting a beauty over into Michigan avenue, on which he could only take one base. He reached second on Barnes' muff of Duffy's grounder, Duffy going to first. Simmons then hit to George Wright, who touched second, forcing out Duffy, and failed to Gould in ample time to cut off Simmons, but Gould muffed it outright, and Joe reached in safety, Treacy going to third, and tallying on a passed ball.

It was now a critical time for the Whites, who led their opponents at the rate of 10 to 8. The Reds looked savage and determined, and had evidently no idea of being beaten. Spalding sent Duffy a grounder, which he picked up neatly, but threw low to first, this being his first and only error in the game. Spalding gained first thereby, and came home on Gould's long liner to right for two bases, he going to third on Schafer's safe grounder to left. The latter at once stole for second, and got it, and Spalding came home on Hodes' wild throw to second, when, as the result proved, he should not have made the effort. Barrows flew out to Simmons, and Harry Wright was finely fielded out by King to McAtee, Schafer reaching third. George Wright now stepped up to the plate, determined, as it appeared, either to get a ball exactly to suit him, or else to take his base on called balls. In this resolve he was most ably seconded by the umpire, who gave him his base after six balls had been delivered, one being a called and another a missed strike, while the sixth ball, although hip-high and over the plate, was called "Three balls!" and George was spared the necessity of taking any chances. It now required but two runs to tie and three to win, with men on first and third. A two-base hit would win the game in all probability, but Barnes failed to produce it. He lifted up a high fly between the left and centre fields at the right. With all his might Jimmy Wood backed off for it, and while on the run reached behind his head for the ball, which settled securely into his hands—a magnificent catch—and the game was ended, and the championship series between the White and Red Stockings was decided in favor of Chicago. It was

A GAME OF EXTRAORDINARY INTEREST

from beginning to end, and one which reflects immense credit upon the victors. The White Stockings won the game in the field, the batting record being precisely alike for both clubs. As the score will show, every man in the nine played up to the highest standard, and the victory was a well-merited one. The weak spot with the Reds was at third base, Schafer, who had twelve chances, making six errors—enough to lose the game. Nothing further need be said beyond what can be gleaned from the above description of the game, and from the subjoined comprehensive score.

CONCERNING THE UMPIRE

we have only to say that he was, to say the least, very unfortunate in his treatment of the pitchers in the matter of called balls and strikes. Mr. McLean, after the game, explained some of the glaring inconsistencies noted above on account of the nervousness and confusion consequent upon the noisy behavior of a portion of the crowd, alleging that he got "all mixed up" on balls and strikes. Nobody questions that fact, and we can afford to be charitable, and to hope that he really intended to be just and impartial.

THE SCORE.

In the appended tabulated statement of the result of the game the letters at heads of columns indicate the following facts: "A," times at bat; "O," outs; "R," runs; "B," first-base hits; "T," total base hits; "L," left on bases; "F," forced out; "G," first bases given by fielding errors; "C," flys caught; "M," flys muffed; "P," hands put out; "H" times assisted; "E," fielding errors, not including passed balls or wild pitches, which may be found in the analysis:

WHITE STOCKINGS.

PLAYERS.	A	O	R	B	T	L	F	G	C	M	P	H	E
McAtee, 1 b.	[illegible]												
Wood, 2 b.	[illegible]												
Treacy, l. f.	[illegible]												
Duffy, s. s.	[illegible]												
Simmons, c. f.	[illegible]												
Foley, r. f.	[illegible]												
King, c.	[illegible]												
Hodes, 3 b.	[illegible]												
Zettlein, p.	[illegible]												
Total	[illegible]												

RED STOCKINGS.

PLAYERS.	A	O	R	B	T	L	F	G	C	M	P	H	E
G. Wright, s. s.	[illegible]												
Barnes, 2 b.	[illegible]												
Birdsall, r. f.	[illegible]												
McVey, c.	[illegible]												
Spalding, p.	[illegible]												
Gould, 1 b.	[illegible]												
Schafer, 3 b.	[illegible]												
Barrows, l. f.	[illegible]												
H. Wright, c. f.	[illegible]												
Total	[illegible]												

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
White Stockings	[illegible]									—10
Red Stockings	[illegible]									—8

RUNS EARNED.

White Stockings [illegible]
Red Stockings [illegible]

ANALYSIS.

Place of game—White Stocking Ball Park.
Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.
Umpire—Harry McLean, Washington.
Scorers—Atwater and Long.
[illegible]

THE BOSTONS

left last evening for Cleveland, where they play the Forest City to-day. They return to go to Rockford and play a return game with the Rockfords, greatly to the disgust of the base ballists of that town.

THE HAYMAKERS

have "come to their milk." Secretary Thatcher received, on yesterday, a letter from Troy, in which the Haymaker people propose to come to Chicago and play without Craver in the nine. The dates of their games in this city with the White Stockings will probably be on the 9th and 11th of October.

GAME AT JOLIET.

JOLIET, ILL., Sept. 29.—The Stone City junior base ball club of this city were defeated by a picked nine from the Aux Sable and Plainfield clubs by a score of 24 to 23 [illegible] game played on the fair grounds near this city. The Stone Citys were short four men and had to take substitutes.

THE TURF.

RACES AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29.—The first race was for the association purse of $400, three mile dash. Foster walked over.

The second race was for the association purse of $150, mile dash, resulting as follows:

Commerce [illegible]
McIntyre's b. c. by Norton [illegible]
Matella [illegible]
Sue Walton [illegible]
Acrosto [illegible]
Maseppa [illegible]

Time—1:48.

The third race was for the association purse of $200, mile heats, resulting as follows:

McIntyre's ch. c. by Tipperary [illegible]
Kathleen [illegible]
Metella [illegible]

Time—1:49¼; 1:48¾.

The favorites won in each race. The weather was fine, and the attendance the largest of the week. The meeting closes to-morrow with four races.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Mrs. Oates had a benefit last evening, and a very solid one it proved to be, for the auditorium was packed to the remotest corner, and standing room was deemed a privilege. The performances comprised Buxton's farce of "Nan, the Good for Nothing" and one of Offenbach's musical trifles, entitled "The Prima Donna of a Night." The latter was the most noticeable performance of the evening, and, on the whole, one of the neatest things the company have achieved during the week. Offenbach's frivolous, ephemeral compositions, of which this is a good specimen, have always been popular here, and the music was so well rendered last night as to put the audience in a state of good humor which almost approached enthusiasm. Mrs. Oates, as *Ernestine*, the "prima donna," had a part in which she found free scope for all her vivacious drolleries, and her clear and excellent singing. She was well supported by Mr. Charles H. Drew, who, in the role of *Babylas*, displayed to advantage his graceful acting and fine vocal powers. Mr. Crane was in a very happy vein as *Pedermann*, the Dutch servant, and kept the audience in a continuous peal of laughter while he was in their presence. Crane is endowed with a rich vein of humor which penetrates his every look, word, and gesture, and added to his vocal talent, renders him the most entertaining male member of the troupe. The remaining parts were creditably filled, including Mr. A. H. Allen, who presented the character of *Chambert*.

This afternoon "Little Faust" will be repeated, and in the evening the Oates party will bid good-bye to us in the musical drama of "Flower Girls of Paris."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

"Saratoga" has not yet lost its charms, but is drawing good houses every evening. It will not be withdrawn till further notice.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Morton's comedy, "Speed the Plow," was again presented last night. It will be repeated to-night. At the matinee to-day, "The Lady of Lyons."

DEARBORN THEATRE.

The Minstrels presented their usual medley of music and fun to a good audience last night. Their services will be dispensed with after this week.

ROSA D'ERINA.

This young lady, who is about to appear in a series of concerts at Farwell Hall, gave a private rehearsal yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a very considerable audience. Her programme included [illegible] German, and Irish music. M'lle D'Erina possesses a voice of uncommon power and sweetness, and in her rendering of the Irish melodies particularly, she fairly earned the cordial applause with which she was rewarded. Her singing of the Spanish [illegible] song, "El Jaleo," [illegible] which she responded [illegible] was also [illegible] to all concerned, and prepared well for the success of the new singer, who is also an accomplished pianist, and her principal defects as a vocalist are an angularity and abruptness of manner, and an imperfect enunciation.

California Sunday Train.

The Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, carrying the great California, China, and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow (October 1) via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving at the regular time of Pacific Fast Line—10:45 a. m.—arriving at Omaha at 6:30 a. m. Monday, making close connection with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West. Through tickets, reading via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, will be taken on this train.

Turtle Soup.

The monster turtle that has created so much excitement of late at the Imperial Parlors, No. 81 Clark street, will be served to the patrons of that institution to-day. Turtle soup and steak, gotten up in a style that is only attained at the Imperial, ought certainly to draw large crowds to this popular resort of the ladies.

Paper Hangings.

We would commend those of our readers who [illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

Pow-Wow Between the Great Chiefs of Chicago and Cincinnati.

Proposition to Give Mr. Brockway a Salary of $8,000 to Run Our Bridewell.

New Schools---Street Improvements---Healy Slough, Etc.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President Holden in the chair. There were present: President Holden, in the chair, and Aldermen Knickerbocker, Coey, Thompson, Whitaker, Daggy, Schmitz, Batterman, Hickey, W. S. Powell, Bailey, Geo. Powell, Bateham, Wilce, Walsh, Glade, McCotter, Campbell, Sheil, Gill, McGrath, Buehler, Tyler, Schmidt, Schintz, Schaffner, Carney, McCaffrey, McCauley, Clarke, Devine, and Busse.

THE CINCINNATI ALDERMEN.

After the reading of the minutes, President Holden addressed the Cincinnati Aldermen, who were present, as follows:

We are most happy in having had the pleasure to invite you to see and to show you the improvements of Chicago; and we would be pleased to have you all longer with us. Our committee have doubtless showed you much, but we have more that is of interest, and at any future time, if you shall make it convenient, we will be glad to see you and those accompanying you. On behalf of the City Council of Chicago, and of our citizens, I thank you for your kind visit. We hope your trip to St. Louis will be a pleasant and a profitable one, and that you will gain much information in that city.

THANKS, AND GOOD BYE.

S. F. Covington, Esq., President of the Cincinnati Council, replied, returning the thanks of the delegation for their kind reception. They had heard of Chicago—some of them had seen it before—and of its prosperity, energy, and enterprise, and thought they would come and witness it. The delegation had been pleased beyond expression, and he returned thanks for the hospitality with which they had been received, and extended an invitation to the Council to visit Cincinnati.

The members of the delegation then bid the Council good bye, and left the hall.

BRIDEWELL SUPERINTENDENT.

A communication was received from the Board of Inspectors of the Bridewell, recommending that Z. R. Brockway, of Detroit, be appointed Superintendent of the institution at a salary of $8,000 a year.

It was referred to the Committee on the Bridewell.

WANTED—NEW SCHOOL HOUSES.

The Board of Public Works presented an order giving them authority to contract for the building of a school-house at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Thirty-third street.

It was referred to the Comittee on Schools.

A similar order for the erection of a school-house on Thirty-ninth street, was referred to the same committee.

A LARGER ROOM DESIRED.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Board of Supervisors asking permission to use the Council Chamber for an adjourned meeting of that body, as the room now in use was not large enough. It was referred to the Committee on County Relations.

NEW ASSESSMENTS.

The following ordinances for new assessments for portions not collected of first assessments were passed:

For curbing, filling, grading, and paving West Adams street, from Halsted to Reuben.

For widening Reuben street, from Southwestern avenue to West Madison street.

For curbing, filling, and grading Jackson street, from Michigan avenue to State street.

For curbing, filling, grading, gravelling, and paving gutters on Michigan avenue, from Twenty-second street to Twenty-ninth.

For curbing, filling, grading, and paving Sangamon street, from Fulton to Van Buren.

For curbing, filling, grading and paving Lake street, from Halsted to Reuben street.

For curbing, filling, grading and paving Wabash avenue, from Twenty second to Twenty-ninth street.

For grading and paving West Adams street, from Canal to Halsted.

OAK STREET.

An ordinance for filling and grading Oak street, from Sedgwick to Larrabee, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, N. D.

LETZ & SON'S JUDGMENT.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Letz & Sons, for the payment of their judgment against the city, for extra work on the City Hall, reported adversely. The report was laid over.

NORTH MARKET HALL.

An order was passed leasing the North Market Hall for four years to the First Regiment of Illinois State Militia.

WAGONS IN THE STREETS.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, reported, recommending that the ordinance in relation to wagons standing in the streets and alleys, be amended by striking out the word "alleys." The report was laid over.

CLYBOURN AVENUE.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, reported, recommending the passage of an ordinance for curbing, filling, and cindering Clybourn avenue. It was adopted.

THE NORTH SIDE RAILWAY.

An ordinance for the extension of the North Side Railway track to the Court House was laid over.

SCHOOL STREET.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, reported an ordinance, authorizing the curbing, filling, and flagging of School street, from Clinton to Jefferson street. It was passed.

TURNER HALL LICENSE.

A petition praying for an extension of the license of the North side Turner Hall was granted.

LAMP-POSTS.

The following ordinances for lamp-posts were passed: For 16 on Butterfield street, from Thirty-first to Thirty-third street; for 44 on Mitchell street, from Stewart avenue to Centre avenue; for 25 on Western avenue, from Van Buren to Lake street; for 19 on Sedgwick street, from North avenue to Wisconsin street; for 16 on Wabash avenue, from Thirty-third street to Douglas Place; for 27 on Michigan avenue, from Douglas place to Egan avenue; for 2 on LaSalle street, from Kinzie to North Water street; for 2 on Thirty-first street, from Dearborn street to Butterfield.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH APPROPRIATION.

The committee, to whom was referred the petition of the Board of Health, asking for an additional appropriation of $17,000, reported, recommending that such appropriation be made.

The report was laid over.

FOSTER AVENUE.

An ordinance for curbing and filling Foster avenue, from Polk to Harrison street, was passed.

THE VAN BUREN STREET TRACK.

The Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the ordinance authorizing the extension of the railroad track on Van Buren street, reported, recommending its passage. It was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

THE HEALEY SLOUGH.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the subject of surveying and dredging the Healey slough, reported, recommending the passage of the ordinance authorizing the Board of Public Works to make the survey and requiring the property holders to dredge it.

It was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

THE INDIANA AVENUE TRACK.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, to whom the subject was referred, reported, recommending the extension of the horse railroad track on Indiana avenue.

The report was signed by but two members of the committee, and Ald. Daggy objected to its reception. He presented a remonstrance against the extension.

The President decided that it was in order.

Ald. Daggy appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained by a vote of 26 to 5.

The report was laid over.

The Council then adjourned.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Nearly a Suicide.

Mrs. Mary Callahan, of No. 497 Hubbard street, attempted to commit suicide at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. She had been indulging freely in whiskey for several weeks, and when she went to bed on Thursday night was very drunk. At the house mentioned her husband was awakened by her groans, and, upon going into the adjoining room, found her lying on the floor in a pool of blood. She had jumped out of bed while he was asleep, taken his razor and cut her throat from ear to ear, severing several arteries, but not touching the jugular vein. Medical assistance was summoned, and although she was alive last evening, it is thought she cannot survive long. She is 36 years of age, and the mother of six children, the eldest being 17 years old.

Suicide by Drowning.

The body of the young woman found in the river at Van Buren street bridge, on Thursday night, was recognized, yesterday, as that of Mina Schmeiser. She had been in this country but a short time, and had been living with her brother. She left his house on the 22d inst., and it is thought, jumped into the river on that day, as her remains were very much decomposed. Unrequited love probably induced her to commit suicide. She left a letter in which she said she was tired of life, and that she thanked all her relatives for their kindnesses to her, requesting them to remember her to all her friends. She also stated, in conclusion, that she intended to kill herself. This letter was dated September 20. Another letter, in German, directed to a young man in Germany, her supposed lover, was also found in her room. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning.

The Insurance Patrol.

On Monday next the recently-organized insurance patrol will commence attending fires, and with the aid of the oil cloths which they will carry in their wagon, will undoubtedly save many thousand dollars worth of goods. The patrol consists of B. B. Bullwinkle, Captain; Fred J. Gabriel, driver; David F. Donnelly, Charles Donnelly, Charles Emery, and John Cochran, permanents; Thomas Socen, William Gough, W. H. Atkins, and Thomas Woodruff, auxiliaries. Their apparatus—wagon and oil cloths—is expected to arrive in Chicago to-morrow. A building on Franklin street, now in course of erection, is intended for their occupancy, but until it is completed they will use a building in the alley between Monroe and Adams and Clark and Dearborn streets. The uniform of the men will be a blue shirt, black pants and belt, and a hat similar to the one worn by regular firemen, excepting color, which will be red with a black front-piece.

The Cincinnati Aldermen.

The delegation of Aldermen from Porkopolis, who were on a mild celebration in this city, have departed. Developments made yesterday seem to prove that the ball match was the real object of their visit. In the morning the party went in a steamer to visit the crib, out of the lake tunnel, and spent some time in inspecting it. After a Sherman House dinner, many of the Honorables attended the White-Red game, and the remainder scattered over the city to improve their minds. In the evening the thirty-six took train for St. Louis, and will probably spend one day in that village.

Scalded to Death.

Mrs. Claxton, of No. 44 Cornell street, while washing, on Thursday, turned a chair on its side and set a tub filled with boiling water upon it. She then left the room, and, upon returning in a few moments, found her infant son, aged 18 months, lying on the floor, frightfully scalded. The little fellow had pulled the tub over, and the water ran all over him. He died a few hours afterwards, and the coroner held an inquest on his body, yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

A Mystery Solved.

Mrs. Charlotte Hurst, of No. 108 Elizabeth street, died suddenly on Thursday afternoon, and the neighbors thinking there was a mystery connected with her demise, notified the Coroner to hold an inquest. Dr. Miller made a post mortem examination, and the jury returned a verdict that death resulted from exhaustion, produced by hemorrhage following the premature birth of a child.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for Sept. 29, 1871, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters at the [illegible] for the words "cloudy," "clear," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow."

Time.	Barom.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain.
[illegible]				

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29, 1871.

Sun rises [illegible] | Moon rises [illegible]
Sun sets [illegible] | Moon sets [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

A PASTOR WELCOMED HOME.

Magnificent Reception Tendered to Rev Dr. Goodspeed.

The Second Baptist Church Crowded to Overflowing---Addresses.

Six months ago the Rev. Mr. Goodspeed, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets, was compelled by ill health to retire temporarily from his labors, and was advised to take a tour through Europe. He returned from the Old World on Thursday night, looking much improved in health. It was accordingly determined that a public reception should be tendered him in the church, last evening.

A very large number of persons was present. The church could scarcely have accommodated more. The audience was composed mainly of the congregation of Mr. Goodspeed's church, though the pastors of several other Baptist churches, as well as members of their flocks, were gathered to greet the returned traveller. The ladies were very largely represented. In point of fact it was one of the most beautiful audiences ever gathered in a church.

An extempore addition had been made to the platform, which was richly decorated with flowers, and hung with festoons of the same. Under the organ was an inscription bearing the words "Welcome Home." The church was hung with flowers and evergreens, throughout.

A voluntary on the organ opened the exercises, and being rather long must have embarrassed the revered gentleman exceedingly, inasmuch as he was seated on the platform, the cynosure of all eyes, and compelled by the programme to maintain an air of the calmest unconcern, which it was evident he did not feel.

The voluntary concluded, the choir sung.

The Rev. Dr. Osgood having offered a prayer, the Hon. Samuel Hoard then introduced Mr. Blake, who was to speak a few words of welcome to the pastor. He said that words of welcome were always gladly received. Surely the church in which the pastor had so long and effectually worked—where he had baptized so many into membership—was his home. During his absence the congregation had been apprised of his never-ceasing solicitude for his flock, and the blue heaven above had been made tremulous with prayer for him. His place had been well and carefully filled by the Rev. Dr. Northrop, to whom, in welcoming back their pastor, they were saying farewell. From all the congregation he was commissioned to bid the pastor a welcome—which he did, taking his hand.

In reply the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed said that he felt like an Irish friend he had met, who refused to deliver a letter until he knew who it was from. Until Mr. Blake had made a speech he scarcely knew what reply to make. He felt much inclined to talk a great deal, but his physician in New York had warned him not to say anything in public for three months. He was home again, and could realize the truth of the words, "There is no place like home." He had fully appreciated the many thousand things in European travel that were so touching to a sensitive nature. He had gone away with a determination to forget himself and his aches and pains, and even his congregation in a measure, and to give himself up entirely to the healthful enjoyment of his travels. Frequently as he had been lying awake, unable to sleep, he had thought of the latter until he had felt it his duty to wring himself away from the thought of them, and by the thought of some of the thousand beautiful treasures of art which he had beheld. Had not the ocean been between them, he would have been back in a week. At Naples he had deliberately turned his back on many beautiful things and places which he would never see again. He had learned better since then. The congregation had generously said to him, "Pastor, take a six months' vacation." Then he was in the enjoyment of his most vigorous health, and declined it; but when the blow came which laid him low, he had gone away to seek lost health. When called to fill a pulpit in a large city in the East, to a church said to be a representative one in the country, it was placed, he had accepted the call, because he had felt unequal to carry on his labors in Chicago. But he had been brought back, with a determination to labor to the best of his power. Now his vacation was over, he had returned to report himself to his flock. He only regretted that he would be unable to resume his labors—at any rate for the present. He thought it would be much for the best if they would call a well man to take his place. The matter he would talk over with the brethren in the future. He had, he said, not speech to make, and talked with them in that frank, off-hand way which had characterized all his relations with his hearers. Learning of the prayers of his flock during his absence, he was reminded of the prayers of the church offered for Peter in prison. His sickness had been a blessing to him. It had brought pastor and people into a very much closer union. Through their prayers he had been blessed with a safe journey, freedom from all accidents and dangers, excepting only the disease on which he was a pleasure voyage. He returned to the church where he first preached in the church. Then he thought it an immense edifice. Now he felt struck by its smallness. He had been in the Colosseum, where 80,000 people could sit [illegible] persons. So [illegible] did outside influences change men's ideas. He hoped that every change which would hereafter be visible in the people, as in himself, would be a change for the better. Alluding to the pastor lately in charge of the congregation, he thanked God that the utmost peace, harmony, and good-will had characterized their relations. They would not say farewell to him now; they might want his three months longer. He was not his own, for the people had a call to him. He only prayed that he might have been enabled to reap the good fruits which he (the pastor in charge) had sowed. Here were his people assembled to offer a welcome to their pastor, and they were their pastor, shattered in health. He hoped they would continue to work together in the same field.

The Rev. Dr. Northrup then made a few remarks, which created immense merriment. He had been told by a deacon of the church that on assuming the duties of supply pastor, he would find the congregation thin, and lean. [Laughter.] He had moreover been assured that the pastor thought so also. [Loud applause and laughter.] And, to tell the truth, he had thought so too. Whether this had been so, he would not undertake to say. He was ready to [illegible] Rev. Dr. Goodspeed [illegible] provided that he should be present on the next fine Sunday. [Laughter.] Probably this was owing to the circumstance that he had warned them that should they be delinquent in their attendance he would refuse to serve in the church. He had ever since served a loyal church. He, in common with his hearers, had listened with regret to the words of Mr. Goodspeed relative to his inability to continue his labors. He recommended them to secure the services of an associate pastor, to assist him in his labors in the church and in the congregation. There was no class of men who were more taxed than the pastors of city churches (except the heads of theological seminaries who were called upon to supply pulpits). There was only one alternative. Either Dr. Goodspeed would be compelled to resign, or he must have an associate. With a membership of 1,200 persons the church could well afford it. After a few more amusing remarks the reverend gentleman sat down.

The choir again sung a sacred melody.

The audience then returned to the room below, where a sociable was arranged, and where Mr. Goodspeed and his wife received the congratulations of their friends.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the Regular Eighth Ward Republican Club---Announcements.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Eighth Ward, belonging to the regular Ward Club, of which Geo. W. Gardner is President, was held yesterday evening, at No. 600 Canal street, and was attended by a large number of the most respectable citizens of the ward.

H. B. Miller, candidate for City Treasurer, who was present, was called on, and, in his usual interesting and humorous way, spoke at length, urging the necessity for union and harmony among the Republicans of the ward, so many of whom, his old friends, he saw there that night—with that exception making substantially the same remarks as on previous occasions.

Mr. Speyer, who is running for Clerk of the Police Court, spoke both in German and English, hoping that the needed union among the Republicans of the ward would be secured, and presenting his claims for the position he is seeking. He was well listened to, especially by the Germans who were present.

Frank Lawlor, who is running for West Side Collector, made a few remarks upon the issues of the day. He, like one of the gentlemen who preceded him, had been at the Third Ward meeting which was held on Halsted street, and which was disturbed by Democrats. After hearing ex-Alderman Hildreth make a speech there, he did not put any faith in the Republicanism of the meeting.

Captain P. McGrath, of the Eighth Ward, who is also running for Collector, was glad to assure them all that they would have no trouble in the ward. He explained how they had been compelled to adjourn from Halsted street on account of disorderly Democrats, and that they had not left three Republicans behind them. He also made a few general remarks as to the necessity for work this fall.

The Hon. R. P. Derickson was called on, and said that he had not come to speak, but charged with a mission. He lived in the west end of the ward, and he had come, as its representative, to nominate an Alderman who would not be the creature of a corporation. On behalf of the Fifth Precinct he would nominate Philip Moser for Alderman. The precinct would give him 200 majority.

The nomination was received with great and universal enthusiasm, and it was unanimously decided that he be the Republican candidate for Alderman.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on the corner of Lounle and Sampson streets, at Frederick Boldt's, next Wednesday evening.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

We, the undersigned citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, respectfully invite the Republican voters of the ward to a meeting to be held at Mosser Hall, No. 209 Division street, on Saturday evening, September 30, at 8 o'clock, to organize for the coming campaign:

Chas. Knobelsdorff,	Andrew Pfife,
F. Beroroll,	Adam Orth,
John Guthlerman,	Frank Buehlmann,
Lewis B. Harrington,	Louis Schlick,
S. O. Olla,	F. Vindt,
G. S. Johnston,	Franz Lange,
L. D. Berry,	Gustav Beats,
Joseph Sepp,	J. W. Stoltz,
John Rahn,	H. Schmiegen,
Wm. Krouse,	C. F. Gross,
Louis Ferstel,	Wm. Mullane,
P. Kerscher,	Anton Harry,
Louis Moeser,	Ambrose Huebris.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Sixth Ward Republican Club this evening at 8 o'clock at Carolan & Gaurbour's Hall, No. 171 and 173 Archer avenue.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sporting Boats.

A prominent naval officer has lately said that he had visited every navy yard and boat shop in the country, and he had seen many improvements in boats, but the greatest improvement of all was the section boat built by F. Book, of Cleveland, Ohio, for sale at Eaton's Gun Store, No. 101 Lake street.

Dyhrenfurth's Business College.

Evening session commences next Monday at 7 p. m., and will continue for six months. Little may be said in favor of this excellent institution, as Chicago and the West are well acquainted with its merits. Young men cannot spend their time more usefully than by attending this college.

The Sunday Gazette.

A choice paper to purchase as you go home to-night—full of news, has been proper-reading [illegible] and other excellent matter. J. W. Dunn & C. E. Smith, publishers and editors, Nos. 113 and 115 Dearborn street.

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Important Announcement to Attorneys and Clients.

Wills Probated in the County Court---Criminal Trials.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

NOTICE TO THE BAR AND CLIENTS.

All the State Courts will be in session, with juries, on Monday (D. V.) The October term of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of Illinois, begin on Monday, the second day of October next, at which time Judge Blodgett will be present to hear motions, and also causes in Chancery, Admiralty, and Bankruptcy. There will not be a petit jury in either court during the month of October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

REFORMING A DEED.

A decree was entered in the case of Martin Armbruster, against James Buckminster and others, confirming the Master's report, recommending that an error of record, the mis-spelling of complainant's name, be amended, and that a deed of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 5, 41, 11, be reformed to read the northwest quarter of said section.

COUNTY COURT.

WILLS PROBATED.

The will of William D. Baker was proved, and letters testamentary issued to his widow, Mary J., under bond of $24,000.

—The will of Amelia Peacock was proved, and letters testamentary issued to John and Oliver John Peacock, under bond of $6,000.

—The will of Caroline Heine was probated, and letters issued to Jacob Heine, who was her husband, under bond of $4,000.

—The will of Johann Heinrich Mueller was proved and letters testamentary issued to his widow, under bond of $1,800.

—The will of Jeremiah O'Connor having been proved, letters testamentary were issued to Eugene O'Sullivan under his individual bond of $20,000.

—The will of John H. Same was admitted to record, and to the widow Sophia there were issued letters testamentary upon her filing her individual bond for $12,000.

—W. Thompson Rockwood received letters testamentary upon a will proven of Emily Rockwood, under bond of $100,000.

GUARDIANSHIP.

John Fitzsimmons was appointed guardian of Ellen Fitzsimmons, under bond of $7,000.

—Henry Greenebaum was appointed guardian of the three minor children of the lately deceased Jacob Greenebaum (Harry, Milton, and Lina), under bond of $200,000. The inventory of the possessions of the deceased, to which the children are heirs, has not yet been filed.

—Solomon H. Smith was appointed guardian of Byron L. Smith, under bond of $110,000.

—William McMahon was elected guardian of John, Mary Ann, and Henry Walsh, under bond of $4,000.

ADMINISTRATION.

Johanna O'Day was appointed to administer upon the estate of her deceased husband Thomas, under bond of $8,000.

—Ellen S. Bliss was appointed to settle the worldly matters of her late husband Zebina, under bond of $22,000.

SALE CONFIRMED.

A decree was entered confirming the sale of the interest of James Dougherty, deceased, in Lot 5 of subdivision of part of Block 45. The sale was to Thomas Carney for $2,521 cash.

CRIMINAL COURT.

THE LETZ FORGERIES.

Charles Letz, on the day of arraignment, pleaded guilty under four indictments for forgery. Yesterday he withdrew those pleas, thus delivering himself into the hands of the Sheriff.

Judge Gary, who presides in this court during this month, had established for himself two rules. He would see no advocate of (or for a prisoner excepting in court hours and in public; and he would not consent to suspend sentence upon any prisoner of mature years. The changed plea may perhaps date its origin to the announcement of this latter rule of conduct.

GAMBLERS FINED.

C. A. Gunn was fined $50 for keeping a gambling table.

—Eugene Fishburne, somewhat notorious by his connection with the A. O. Tickson divorce, and his subsequent marriage with Tickson's wife, was fined $25 as a gambler.

—John P. Perry, John Brown, D. F. Connelly, and Harman Marshall, gamblers as they acknowledged, were also each fined $25.

LOOSE WOMAN.

Mollie Anderson was acquitted under an indictment charging her with being a prostitute.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

Election of Delegates to the County Convention to be Held To-day.

The Democratic primaries, held yesterday afternoon, resulted in the choosing of the following named delegates to the convention, to be held in the County Court Room this afternoon, to select delegates to represent Cook County in the Democratic State Convention, to assemble at Springfield on next Wednesday:

First Ward—David A. Gage, Carston Blohme, E. A. Hewitt, D. W. Higbee, Charles Heaney, M. J. Dunne.

Second Ward—Only two votes were cast in this ward, and as some one took away the cigar box in which the tickets were, the names of the gentlemen on the ballots could not be learned.

Third Ward—No election was held in this ward; at least no one could be found at the voting place, and no report was made.

Fourth Ward—H. L. Stewart, St. Clair Sutherland, P. F. Driscol, Mark Kimball, Aaron Haven.

Fifth Ward—No election was held.

Sixth Ward—Geo. Hilton, John Shaffer, John Gillon, Michael Mulloy, T. M. Lynch, John McElligott, Daniel Maloney, James Peavy.

Seventh Ward—Miles Kehoe, James McGlenn, P. C. Dunne, Peter Davis, Joseph Woodredge.

Eighth Ward—Patrick Kane, James Lynch, Lawrence O'Brien, William S. Powell, Thomas Harrold, Patrick Brennan, Thomas Sherwin, John P. Barr, J. H. Hildreth.

Ninth Ward—W. J. Ocahan, B. O'Sullivan, Joseph Sherwin, J. A. Koenig, Thomas Clowry, J. J. Crowley, P. McManus, James O'Brien, Robert Taylor, P. Rafferty, Thomas Fitzgerald, George Powell, Michael Ryan, Theophilus Rache.

Tenth Ward—No election was held. The men at the poll knew nothing about it, and said no votes had been cast.

Eleventh Ward—J. C. Ekhberg, M. Roach, M. P. Crowe, D. Kehoe, M. Quinn.

Twelfth Ward—S. S. Hayes, Thomas E. Courtney, A. S. Alexander, John Rarke.

Thirteenth Ward—Evert Van Buren, William T. Butler, S. D. Baldwin, G. P. Hathaway.

Fourteenth Ward—No election was held in this ward.

Fifteenth Ward—No votes were cast in this ward.

Sixteenth Ward—B. Harrington, Matthias Koch, Joseph Dibos, Mathias Klanck, M. O. Parks, J. B. Weldinger.

Seventeenth Ward—Wendell Wool, Robert Lesley, James Ennis, O. Sheppard, John Sullivan, Wm. Bellinghausen.

Eighteenth Ward—James Lyman, Wm. H. McHugh, David Murphy, Wm. Handley, Ald. J. McCaffry, Martin Dusy, Terrence McNally, Hiram Kalam.

Nineteenth Ward—F. Link, E. S. Davis, Quirin Regnert, Thomas O'Donovan.

Twentieth Ward—Sheldon Graves, Peter Annen, John Kadon, John Howard, G. H. O. Brine, Lawrence Beare, C. V. Dyer, Peter Munch.

FARWELL HALL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Much criticism has recently been made by the press upon the management of Farwell Hall by the Young Men's Christian Association and Mr. Moody. A few words only are necessary to place the matter before the public in its proper light. Mr. Moody has nothing to do with the management of the hall whatever. The Young Men's Christian Association has nothing to do with the management of the hall—they pay rent for the hall and rooms as do other tenants. The hall and building is owned by stockholders, and controlled by a Board of Trustees, independent of the association, and are responsible for the management of the same to the stockholders. The association is, therefore, not responsible in the least for the management of the hall. Farwell Hall and building are under a heavy bonded and floating debt, besides a large stock debt, which the Trustees must meet. When the obligations of debt are discharged the association will own the property, and the hall can be devoted exclusively to the legitimate work of the association. We kindly ask the press to direct their criticisms to parties who are responsible for the management of the hall.

WM. L. LEE,
President Board of Trustees Farwell Hall.
CHICAGO, Sept. 29, 1871.

ILLINOIS.

Fourth Day of the State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DU QUOIN, Ill., Sept. 29.—This is virtually the last day of the nineteenth annual fair of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, to-morrow being devoted simply to paying premiums and removing the articles which have been on exhibition. As an exposition of the industrial interests of the State, it has been one of the most successful ever held by the society. Whether it has been a financial success cannot be known for several days. At present it is believed that there will be a deficiency of $2,000 or $3,000 in the Treasurer's hands which will have to be made up from the funds on hand, the accumulation of previous fairs. The show has, without doubt, contributed largely to the enlightenment of this portion of the State in matters connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts, particularly in the line of agricultural machinery. There were a large number of machines on exhibition, which have been familiar with the agricultural people of other portions of the State for years, which were novelties to the people here. This class have learned something which will prove useful to them.

I have said, in a previous despatch, that the show of plows at the fair has been one of the largest and most varied ever seen in this State. Among the exhibitors are the well-known firm of Brewster & Co., of Peru, Ill. They have been in the business many years, and have perfected their work by their experience. They have forty-five sample plows on the ground, embracing every useful pattern. Among their popular plows the well-known stall beam plow is unusually commended for its great strength and lightness. No concern makes better plows.

The following premiums were awarded to-day:

Class A—Cattle.—Sweepstakes—Best cow or heifer of any age—First, Augustus Sharpshire, Kankakee; heifer Fanny Forrester; second, T. Dunlap, Jacksonville. Best bull of any age—First, William S. Kink, Minnesota, Old Salt; second, J. Pickerell, Harristown, Baron Booth.

Class B—Jacks, etc.—Sweepstakes—Jack of any age—Goodall & Campbell. Stallion over 4 years—First, C. J. Johnson; second, W. [illegible]. Stallion 3 years and under 4—First, M. McMillan, Sparta; second, R. Carpenter, Tolono. Stallion colt 2 years—First, John Murphy, Frankfort; second, Osborn Kershaw, Bloomington. Stallion colt 1 year—First, Wiley Horn, Du Quoin; second, Wm. Hungate, Macedonia. Sucking horse colt—First, J. R. McKibben, Centreville; second, J. Lancaster. Mares, mare over 4 years old—First, Wiley Buckley, Champaign; second, W. M. Tipton, Odin. Filly 3 years and under 4—First, John Phillips, Golconda; second, Wm. Moore, Benton. Filly over 2 years and under 3—Emlon & Co., Normal. Filly over 1 year and under 2—First, Nancy Benton; second, W. A. Best, Desoto. Sucking Colt—F. Johnson, Macedonia.

There was a very large and fine show of horses in the sweepstakes ring, there being nearly 100 animals, from the immense draft horse down to the light-footed thoroughbred. The awards were given as follows: Stallion and five of his colts—First, George P. Davis, Bloomington; second, J. Johnson, Macedonia. Mare with two of her colts—First, Wiley Buckley, Champaign; second, A. G. Carle, Urbana. Stallion of any age—First, J. J. Lycan, Paris; second, John Murphy, Frankfort. Mare of any age—First, Wm. Tipton, Odin; second, Geo. P. Davis, Bloomington.

Proceedings in the Supreme Court on Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 29.—The Supreme Court met at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and transacted business as follows:

MOTIONS DENIED.

14. Spencer Elliott et al. vs. Jacob Becker et al. Chief Justice Lawrence said: This was taken on call on the first day of the call. On looking over the records, we find that a stipulation was made, several years ago, for the dismissal of the case. It will, therefore, be stricken from the docket.

32. John Allen vs. Lotain Bailey et al. Chief Justice Lawrence said: The case was taken on the second day's call of the docket, the court not then understanding the condition of the record. On looking into it we find that the case was filed nearly two years ago, and that no brief or abstract was filed, and thus more than a year elapsed before any step was taken. It will be dismissed for want of brief or abstract.

[illegible] Lawrence S. Beardsley, administrator, vs. Mark W. Hall. Mr. Justice McAllister said: Yesterday leave was granted to appellee to file an amended record. That leave was granted from inadvertence. Upon re-examination of the matter it does not appear that any sufficient reason was given for allowing the motion. The case was submitted upon appellant's brief and abstract, and taken for the appellee. The appellee has not presented the amended record.

222. Achibald Riddle, [illegible] vs. Henry J. Adams. Mr. Justice Sheldon, in deciding the motion, said: The [illegible] a motion to dismiss the appeal because the appeal bond was not in time. The appeal was brought on the 25th of May, the appeal bond to be filed in thirty days, and it was not filed until the 16th of June, one day too late. The motion is allowed.

223. The People ex rel. H. S. Rexford vs. Thomas M. Jordan. Motion to dismiss appeal. Mr. Justice McAllister, in deciding the motion, said: It appears in this case that an application was made to the Cook County Court for judgment upon a tax warrant, and there was included in that warrant certain special assessments under the charter of the town of Lake. Objections were made to the judgment, so far as the special assessments were concerned, and as to the taxes for State and county purposes. The objections were sustained as to the assessment, and upon that judgment an appeal is taken to this court. We have examined this case, and have become satisfied that the statute having pointed out the mode in which a case is to be taken from the County Court to the Circuit Court, there would be no necessity for a writ of error to it to the County Court, and, if a writ of error would not lie, there would be no appeal from that court unless it be under the statute of 1845, which provides for writs of error to inferior courts. We are satisfied that an appeal would not lie to this court. The proper mode is to support the Circuit Court, and for that reason the appeal will be dismissed.

626. Isaac Breese vs. Gordon B. Dow. Motion to withdraw the rejoinder to error and to strike the bill of exceptions from the file. Chief Justice Lawrence said: Affidavits have been filed in this case which seem to reflect on the attorney of the appellant, and which require to be answered; and, as we are not aware of this being in court, we shall not pass upon the motion until he has had time to answer these charges.

NEW MOTIONS.

15 (People's docket). The People vs. Ezekiel H. Farmer. Motion to strike the name of defendant from the roll of attorneys. Defendant granted until Tuesday next to file affidavits, &c., against the motion.

139 (Civil docket). The State of Illinois vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Company. Petition for a mandamus. In reference to this case Attorney General Bushnell said: There are questions pending in this case which will necessitate the formation of issues to be tried by a jury, and, by virtue of a stipulation on file, I have a right to amend the bill; and by that stipulation, also, the case is allowed to be transferred to the Central Grand Division. The Court ordered the case transferred.

201. Andrew Parker vs. Harriet N. Parker. Submitted by both parties.

206. John Paulk vs. William Eckhart. Submitted by appellant.

224. Martin O. Walker vs. Hugh Martin. Submittee by appellant.

235. Stephen B. Williams vs. Chicago Coal Company. Same order.

482. Martin A. Howell, Jr. vs. Merchants' Insurance Company. Leave given to file amended appeal bond.

508. James H. Bowen et al. vs. Robert Rutherford, impleaded. Submitted by appellant.

543. Amos Loan Company, impleaded, vs. Cyrus McCormick et al. Motion for leave to withdraw joinder in error. Diminution of record suggested, and motion for leave to file an amended record forthwith.

618. Dennis Mahoney vs. Daniel Mahoney. Motion to dismiss appeal on affidavits filed.

626. Charles H. Higgins et al. vs. Thomas Wallace et al. Appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

The call of the docket for the day embraced the following cases:

196. Andrew Parker vs. Harriet N. Parker. Previously disposed of.

198. Nicholas Freeman and Catharine Freeman, administrators, vs. James Freeman. Taken on call.

199. James Hoag vs. Martin Switzer et al. Taken on call.

204. John J. Van Valkingburg et al. vs. Trustees of Schools 19 N. N., 7 E. in Whiteside County. Continued for want of service.

205. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. John Riddle. Taken on call.

206. Benjamin L. Cleaves vs. Philpine Herbert. Taken on call.

207. Northern Line Packet Company of Illinois vs. Frederick A. Shearer. Disposed of previously.

208. Edward W. Morrison et al. vs. Mary A. King et al. Taken on call.

210. Charles A. Gregory vs. City of Chicago. Same order.

211. Mary Henningway et al. vs. City of Chicago. Same order.

212. Bridget O'Reilly vs. City of Chicago. Argued by Roby, for appellant, and taken on call.

213. Bridget O'Reilly vs. City of Chicago. Argued by Robey for appellant, and taken on call.

214. Francis M. Griffin vs. City of Chicago. Taken on call.

215. Philip Larmon vs. City of Chicago. Same order.

216. Francis Lard vs. City of Chicago. Same order.

217. Henry H. Walter vs. City of Chicago. Same order.

218. George Fedling vs. City of Chicago. Same order.

219. Walter T. Woodruff vs. City of Chicago. Same order.

220. Bernhard A. Stampfusk vs. City of Chicago. Same order.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT CASE.

The case of O'Reilly vs. The City of Chicago, argued orally, this morning, by Mr. Robey for appellant, is probably the most important yet made before the court this term, and is of so much importance to the people of Chicago and of the whole State as to make the following synopsis desirable:

This was an application to the Superior Court, by the City Collector of the city of Chicago, for judgment for the amount which he had been unable to collect upon a warrant issued to him for the collection of a special assessment. No bill of exceptions appears in the record, but anything shown the bill of the assessment has ever been submitted to a court for judgment. It is a case involving questions of law alone, and illustrates the claim so often made by the learned Counsel to the Corporation, that the statute requires the Court to render judgment upon the bare application of the Collector, which is not required to refer to the antecedent proceedings or state any of them. Admitting that such is the statute, and such the proceeding in this case, it appears that the Legislature has compelled the Collector to report and the Court to give judgment in the same ministerial acts, the maxim *quis facit per alium facit per se* applying.

It appears that the Legislature rendered this judgment by its agent. The questions as to the power of the Legislature to override the burden of proof and the admissibility of evidence are grave and often full of difficulty. We should not approach them without great deliberation. But approach them as we will, it is apparent that while the Legislature may prescribe that things not evidence in common law may be sometimes be considered to be evidence, if the court prescribe that the judge or jury shall believe from the evidence. The trial of all crimes shall be by jury, is the mandate of the constitution, that is, by an impartial and free and impartial mode. If it is prescribed what judgment they shall render upon a hearsay report, or upon a solemn information by the executive officers of the government, this is not their free and impartial judgment, but in the judgment of the Legislature, which commands the judgment. It is designed to divest others and all interests in the land, to sell so much as may be necessary, carrying out a new and perfect estate therein and transferring to the purchaser. Could the Legislature then take one man's property and transfer it to another? Could it issue a mandate to the Sheriff, commanding him thus to transfer? If it could not, how can it issue such a mandate to the court? The court acts either ministerially or by judgment upon evidence presented. No evidence is presented. The command that it shall render judgment does not address its free and untrammelled discretion, and present evidence to its reasons, but comes to a subordinate as a command, to be by that subordinate carried out, by force and validity as law. The Legislature has no power over the judgment of a Judge or jury. It cannot invade their province, decide cases in advance, and command them to pronounce judgment as it dictates. This it purports to do, and each command it is void. The command cannot be expunged and leave anything else. Therefore the clause is void as a mere blank. The suit is in *rem*; the judgment is against the land, to direct the process, and transfer it to another. The legislative command to enter judgment is simply a command to transfer the title, making the court the servant of the Legislature for this purpose, and as what one does by another he does himself, this is but a subterfuge to accomplish a legislative transfer through the color and circumlocution of legal form.

This case is the first of a large number of the same class, in which it is designed so to present the principles which lie at their foundation that questions upon special assessments under the old constitution may be forever set at rest. In the old constitution it was provided that the General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of towns, cities, &c., with power to levy and collect taxes for corporate purposes, such taxes to be uniform throughout the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. And as prescribing the rule of uniformity, a tax levied under the authority of that constitution is to be levied by valuation, such values to be ascertained by some person elected or appointed for that purpose, and not otherwise. The new constitution thus provides that the General Assembly may vest the corporate authority of cities, towns, etc., with power to make local improvements by special assessment, or by special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise, for all other corporate purposes. All municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes, but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. This recognizes all these improvements as corporate purposes, which may be made by special taxation, which could not be made under the former constitution, and could only be justified as an exercise of the power of eminent domain. In the printed argument placed before Your Honors are collated the constitutions of all the original States, and the decisions of many judicial tribunals, all of which, without dissent, agree that our American governments are all fundamentally democratic. All powers are inherent in the people; all officers of the government are their trustees and servants, deriving their powers only from the constitution, which is their commission and their creator. The rule is applicable to both State and National constitutions; all are grants of power—none are limitations; and no well-considered case can be found against this statement while scores support it. In our constitution, as in most of the others, the grant is general. The legislative power of the State of Illinois shall be vested in a General Assembly, and subsequent enumerations are, by a common rule of construction, limitations upon this otherwise general grant. The constitution authorizes substitution by the agents and the creature of some powers of taxation in the corporate authorities. By the most common rule, where a power is given to do an act in which the doing of the power has no property, it is but a mere authorization, the extinguishing of the power—all sub-agencies for its exercise—all power to tax, all power to levy and collect—is exactly what was done. Had the people enacted this clause: "All the powers heretofore delegated shall cease," all things existing only by force of these powers would be at an end on August 8, 1870. The new constitution abrogated the former by the enactment of these words: "The existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions," and we must look to the new law to ascertain the things which remain in existence. Many things are enumerated, and their enumeration excludes all others. Private rights are not rights, nor penalties, nor prosecutions. The power to levy taxes, as vested in the old constitution, was not continued, and no power except, as except to the new Legislature, and on some grant as it may make. Taxes due and owing to the people of the State of Illinois; bonds and recognizances to the people and to counties and other public, were provided for, but no special assessment, or other exercise of power by any town or city being mentioned. The whole were extinguished. The simplest rule of construction excludes those not enumerated. The new constitution commands that private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. Now, what is the mode of procedure for a jury in each case? No court can prescribe, because the manner in which causes are brought into court is with the legislative power. If it is said that the jury was not demanded, but was waived, it is answered that the government is as much restricted in the mode prescribed as it is to prescribe which the constitution enjoins. The intent of the framers of the constitution was to make trial by jury a constituent element of the power itself, residing in a single entity. Again, the city charter requires the Common Council, in the order for the improvement, to specify the amount to be assessed upon the property-owners. The opinions recently given by this court establish that the city must bear its share, and cannot shift the whole burden upon the property-owners. This secures the opinion of the court on the ground that the Council is to determine what proportion to the special benefits returned is just; and that just compensation is to be determined only by an impartial tribunal of the judicial department. Municipal corporations are owners of property, and may have their other artificial persons. Those agents, in contracting, have their interest in it, and the interests of the corporation, [illegible] and the Common Council belongs to the Legislative Department, and in a judicial act, the Council is the judge, in its own case, and the Common Council is made judge [illegible].

It appears that the Common Council [illegible]

[illegible] Mark W. Hall. Mr. Justice McAllister said: [illegible]

In this State it has been determined that giving the use of a street to a steam railway is a legitimate use, and so perfect is the property of the city in its streets that the grant, to the railway company conveys an exclusive estate, which is real estate and vested property. It has been held that the city may establish a grade as it will, and build a curb wall as high as it may feel high, as in the Rae case, where twenty-five feet high, or an adjoining lot—that the value of adjacent land was reduced $20,000; yet it inflicts no damage for which it is accountable. These are only influences which proceed from the manner in which an adjacent owner uses his property within the scope of his legitimate power, as each use cannot inflict a damage and confer a right of action against the city; neither can it confer a benefit and give a right of action in its favor against the recipient. The words "special benefits" do not give the right of special assessment. They do special good—that is, they must be something beyond the natural influence of such a use of the street, which is the public property, and, to be a just compensation under the constitution, they must be something which can be owned—not influences, but property.

Assault with Intent to Kill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 29.—Hon. T. H. Stewart and Frank Kendall, of Ellington township, this county, together with some ladies, were nutting at [illegible] yesterday, seven miles north of this city, when they were attacked by four [illegible] Boschult, who owned the land. They snatched the guns of the party, and it was with the greatest effort Stewart and Kendall saved their lives. One gun was discharged in the scuffle, but, fortunately, no one was shot, though Stewart received a severe blow over the eye, knocking him almost senseless. The attack was a most outrageous affair. The Boschults were arrested, charged with an assault with intent to kill, examined to-day, and held to bail in $500 each.

The Tunnel Under the Detroit River.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 29.—Work on the great international tunnel under the Detroit River will commence next Monday. The contractors are on the ground, making heavy purchases of material for the work. Mr. Chesbrough and brother, of the Chicago tunnel engineers, have immediate charge of the work, the latter exercising constant personal supervisory charge; the former will be assisted by E. C. Clark, of Boston, engineer. A coffer dam will be built in the river, near the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad locks, and a shaft sunk, eighty feet, from the bottom of which the work of excavating and building a drainage tunnel, which is to run underneath the main tunnel, will commence, and be pushed vigorously forward.

—Horace Greeley arrived at Youngstown, O., last evening, and spoke to a crowded house, at Excelsior Hall, on the issues of the day. He leaves direct for New York this morning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Human Hair.—Many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament by burning it with alcoholic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. Burnett's Cocoaine, a compound of cocoanut oil, etc., is unrivaled as a dressing for the hair,—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to the various conditions, preventing its falling off, and promoting its healthy growth.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, extracted without pain, by Dr. Kenison, 117 and 119 Clark street, where he has been the past six years. Private rooms for ladies. Rooms 5 and 6.

S. D. Baldwin is out with a new gasoline gas burner and non-explosive lamp, at wholesale and retail, 103 Washington street.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well founded reputation as BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

MARRIED.

BROWN—BIGELOW—At the New Jerusalem Temple, by Rev. O. D. Noble, on Wednesday, September [illegible], Wm. L. Brown and Kate Seymour Bigelow, both of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

MILLER—At 12 o'clock, September 29, Alsatia Miller, wife of [illegible]. Funeral at her late residence, No. 126 Third-av., at 1 o'clock p. m., on the 30th inst.

AHERN—This afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 366 West Twelfth-st., John A. Ahern, of consumption. Funeral on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock a. m., from Holy Family Church, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

City papers please copy.

CROWE—In this city, September 29, Mrs. Bridget Crowe, aged 45 years. Funeral from No. 14 Fourth-st., on Sunday, Oct. 1.

PHELAN—Patrick Phelan, aged 80 years. Funeral from his late residence, No. 800 Archer-av., Sunday, October 1, at 9 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ELLIOTT—At Geneva, Kane County, Ill., the 27th inst., suddenly, Miss Belly Elliott, in the 31st year of her age. She was a native of Thornton, N. H.

ROSSI—September 28, Francis Rossi, of [illegible]. Will be buried from his late residence, 193 East Madison-st., on next Sunday. His friends are invited.

For Amusement and Auction Advertisements see Third Page.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

NEW YO[RK]

Strong Indications of a[illegible] the Democratic S[tate] Convention.

Criminal Proceedings [illegible] Michael Connolly, [illegible] Registrar.

Ingersoll Served with a [illegible] in a Suit for the Rec[overy] of $6,000,000.

Seizure of Ring Cartoons [illegible] der of Mayor Hall.

Programme for the Re[ception] of the Grand Du[ke] Alexis.

[illegible]